

The
ELECTRICAL WORKERS'
Journal

VOL. XLVII

FEBRUARY 1948

NO. 2

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR

REGISTER

NOW

BALLOT

TO VOTE LATER

Read
PROTECT { YOUR COUNTRY
YOUR UNION
YOURSELF
by President D. W. TRACY

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ★

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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

D. W. TRACY
International President
1200 15th St., N. W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

J. SCOTT MILNE
International Secretary
1200 15th St., N. W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

W. A. HOGAN
International Treasurer
647 South Sixth Ave.,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District JOHN RAYMOND
204 Rose Bldg., 744 Ouellette Ave.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada

Second District JOHN J. REGAN
Room 239, Park Square Bldg., Boston 16, Mass.

Third District JOSEPH W. LIGGETT
32 Eagle St., Albany 1, N. Y.

Fourth District GORDON M. FREEMAN
Room 1001, 18 E. 4th St.,
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Fifth District G. X. BARKER
415 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Sixth District M. J. BOYLE
1421 Civic Opera Bldg., 20 N. Wacker Drive,
Chicago 6, Ill.

Seventh District W. L. INGRAM
1201 Jones St., Room 117, Fort Worth 2, Texas

Eighth District WALLACE C. WRIGHT
Pocatello Electric Bldg., 252 North Main, P.O.,
Box 430, Pocatello, Idaho

Ninth District OSCAR HARBAK
910 Central Tower, San Francisco 3, Calif.

Tenth District J. J. DUFFY
330 South Wells St., Room 600, Chicago 6, Ill.

Eleventh District FRANK W. JACOBS
4249 Gibson Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.

Twelfth District W. B. PETTY
1423 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.,
Chattanooga 2, Tenn.

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Seventh District CHARLES J. FOEHN
3473 19th St., San Francisco 10, Calif.

Eighth District KEITH COCKBURN
83 Home St., Stratford, Ont., Canada

This Month

THIS MONTH you will be told the importance of registering to vote in the 1948 presidential primaries and the general election which follows. . . . The Atom gets a special treatment it will pay you to read so you may better understand the piles of atomic reading material coming out today. . . . Public Relations is a mighty Union tool. Read how to use it. . . . Whither

goes television? Look at page 11. . . . The Blizzard of '88 is lined up photographically against our latest snowstorm on 16 and 17. . . . The President's Report is digested for you. . . . The ladies have a say about pets 'n Valentine parties. . . . New gadgets and gewgaws under Technical Notes. By the way . . . paste that front cover in your hat . . . without registering, you won't be able to vote.

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PROTECT { YOUR COUNTRY YOUR UNION YOURSELF

By D. W. TRACY, *President*

VOTING will be one of the most important public duties which any citizen can discharge this year. In fact, 1948 will be characterized by tremendous attention and concentration on the problem of voting and getting out the vote.

We know very well that those unfriendly to labor will be on the alert in this important year of the congressional and presidential elections to muster all possible strength. It is up to labor to see that every member eligible votes.

You Must Register

It is precisely this matter of eligibility to vote, on which I would like to comment at this time. Too many of our people fail to realize, or else they forget that in order to vote, one has to register. It has been traditional with our country that registration is a condition precedent to eligibility to voting.

Registration in the various states differs widely. For the most part the voter has to register both for the primary and the general election. One registration may not necessarily be sufficient. So different are the registration laws that it is absolutely essential that every member know his registration rules and abide by them.

State Rules Differ

I cannot over-emphasize the importance of registration—you *have to register to vote*. And in order to protect your country, your union and yourself you must not only be in a position to exercise the right to vote, you must actually get out and cast that ballot.

In order to show the difference in registration rules we might look for a moment at a few states and see how they differ in requirements. In Connecticut, for example, registration for the primary is set at one date with other times optional by registration officials. The registra-

tion date for the general election on the other hand is October 9-16, with additional dates for various municipalities according to size. Such a difference in registration dates depending on the size of the city makes it imperative that every union member know the registration requirements. A similar practice prevails in Maine, Iowa, Missouri, New York and other states.

Then, of course, we have several southern states in which payment of a poll tax is required as a condition precedent to voting. Dates on which this tax can be paid vary considerably and workers living in those states should ascertain the correct date and not let the deadline pass, lest they lose their right to vote in the general elections. States having a poll tax requirement include Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The time for payments varies greatly

from January 31, 1948, in Texas to dates as late as October, 1948. Watch that deadline!

Mechanics of Voting

It should be noted that registration is necessary in order to vote in the primary and general elections of the various states. It may seem that I am giving too much attention to what might be called the mechanics of voting, but it cannot be said too often that these procedures we have been discussing are the machinery whereby the citizen makes his will known—the machinery whereby he names his representatives to local, state, and national offices. In a representative democracy voting is the method with which we voice our opinion and we must not only know the rules but follow through from registration, to and including action at the ballot box, on primary and general election days.



"VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE" is the title of this painting made a century ago. A clerk is shown reading election results aloud from the steps of a Missouri courthouse. In the center a man is jotting down figures on the top of his hat. This photograph is reproduced through the courtesy of the Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Registration might be called the door to the polls. Unless you open that door, you cannot vote. Registration is a technicality which like many of our modern practices is the result of many years of development and custom and evolution.

Ancestors Fought For Votes

In the early days of the nation, our forefathers fought for the right to vote. In fact, "taxation without representation" was one of the battle-cries of the American Revolution. The matter of voting at first according to the practices of the time and later through the secret ballot took many years to develop. The achievements of the average man that took decades to win can be lost in a far less time through apathy, neglect and failure to exercise the hard-won rights. And you cannot exercise that right without registering.

What would you think if you read in your morning paper tomorrow the startling news that your political party had been outlawed and your right to vote had been abolished? Incredible? Yes, but it is happening all over the world. We, in America, have an obligation as free men to see that it does not happen here. Civil liberties are deteriorating all over the world and we must prevent such happening in this country if we are to remain free and if we are to protect our country, our unions and ourselves.

Secret Ballot is Recent

It is interesting to note that the secret ballot which all of us accept as a matter of course became current in the United States a little over 60 years ago. When the state constitutions of our various states were written, no provision in many cases was made for secret voting. Secret ballots were slow of adoption. By 1800 the seaboard states, except for Virginia, had introduced the ballot to replace the *viva voce* method, but Arkansas kept the voice method until 1846, Missouri and Virginia until the 1860's and Kentucky until 1890.

Like the secret ballot the right to vote too has evolved and the

RESIDENTIAL VOTING REQUIREMENTS FOR STATES				
STATE	PRIMARY DATE	IN STATE	IN COUNTY	PRECINCT AND CITY
Alabama	May 4, 1948	2 years	1 year	3 months
Arizona	Sept. 7, 1948	1 year	30 days	30 days
Arkansas	July 27, 1948	1 year	6 months	30 days
California	June 1, 1948	1 year	90 days	40 days
Colorado	Sept. 14, 1948	1 year	90 days	10 days
Connecticut	Set by Parties not later than Oct. 11, 1948	1 year	6 months ¹	
Delaware	Set by Parties between July 14 and Aug. 28, 1948	1 year	3 months	30 days ²
Florida	May 4, 1948	1 year	6 months	30 days
Georgia	Sept. 8, 1948	1 year	6 months	
Idaho	Aug. 10, 1948	6 months	30 days	
Illinois	April 13, 1948	1 year	90 days	30 days
Indiana	May 4, 1948	6 months	60 days ³	30 days
Iowa	June 7, 1948	6 months	60 days	10 days
Kansas	Aug. 3, 1948	6 months	30 days	30 days ⁴
Kentucky	Aug. 7, 1948	1 year	6 months	60 days
Louisiana	Sept. 14, 1948	2 years	1 year ⁵	4 months
Maine	June 21, 1948	6 months	3 months ⁶	
Maryland	May 3, 1948	1 year	6 months	6 months
Massachusetts	Sept. 14, 1948	1 year	6 months ⁷	
Michigan	Sept. 14, 1948	6 months	20 days	20 days
Minnesota	Sept. 14, 1948	6 months	30 days ⁸	
Mississippi	Aug. 24, 1948	2 years	1 year	1 year
Missouri	Aug. 3, 1948	1 year	60 days	10 days
Montana	July 20, 1948	1 year	30 days	30 days
Nebraska	April 13, 1948	6 months	40 days	10 days
Nevada	Sept. 7, 1948	6 months	30 days	10 days
New Hampshire	Sept. 14, 1948	6 months	6 months	
New Jersey	June 1, 1948	1 year	5 months	
New Mexico	June 8, 1948	1 year	90 days	30 days
New York	Sept. 14, 1948	1 year	4 months	30 days ²
North Carolina	May 29, 1948	1 year	4 months	4 months
North Dakota	June 29, 1948	1 year	90 days	30 days
Ohio	May 4, 1948	1 year	30 days	28 days
Oklahoma	July 6, 1948	1 year	6 months	30 days
Oregon	May 21, 1948	6 months		
Pennsylvania	April 27, 1948	1 year	2 months	2 months
Rhode Island	Sept. 14, 1948 (For one Party)	2 years	6 months	
	Sept. 24, 1948 (For other Party)			
South Carolina	Set by Democratic Party for Aug. 10, 1948	2 years	1 year	4 months
South Dakota	June 1, 1948	1 year	90 days	30 days
Tennessee	Aug. 5, 1948	1 year	6 months	
Texas	July 24, 1948	1 year	6 months	6 months
Utah	Sept. 7, 1948	1 year	4 months	60 days
Vermont	Sept. 14, 1948	1 year	3 months	3 months
Virginia	Aug. 3, 1948	1 year	6 months	30 days
Washington	Sept. 14, 1948	1 year	90 days	30 days
West Virginia	May 11, 1948	1 year	60 days	
Wisconsin	Sept. 21, 1948	1 year	10 days	10 days
Wyoming	Aug. 17, 1948	1 year	60 days	10 days

¹ Town. ² Election District. ³ Township. ⁴ Ward. ⁵ Parish. ⁶ City. ⁷ Municipality.

number of persons eligible to vote in the country has increased. Early voting requirements were based on property ownership and later these requirements were eased. Today a man does not have to own property to be able to vote.

These few observations on the matter of voting are made to point out that the previous privilege of voting did not spring full-blown into being, but was the result of change, struggle and development. In this development our forefathers fought to give us a heritage which we must guard and protect.

If the right to vote is ever placed in jeopardy, our nation's welfare would be in danger and we all

know that if the nation were in danger our great trade unions would be in deadly peril of their very existence. Thus, the right to vote is the great bulwark of protection which helps keep the nation, the unions, and our own rights intact.

A Final Emphasis

I cannot over-emphasize the necessity for paying attention to the matter of voting and to its necessary condition precedent—registration.

Check with your city, county or state authorities on the registration requirements and don't let the registration deadline pass! Act now!

Tiny Atom is Now Big Business

Scope of the Governmental Activities in Pursuit of the Atom's Fullest Potentialities Shown by a Survey of the Atomic Energy Commission's Program.

HARNESSING the atom—work toward utilizing atomic energy—is one of the most significant and one of the biggest businesses in the United States. From a severe white building on Constitution Avenue, in Washington, D. C., the GHQ of atomic research, experimentation and administration, extend lines of direction and authority throughout the United States.

The GHQ staff is relatively small with some 350 employes with an additional 45,000 workers in the field, including contract workers. Included in the organization are gigantic field operations already famous from the Manhattan Project, places such as Oak Ridge, Hanford and Los Alamos. New construction is under way to add to the physical plant of the Atomic Energy Commission. But the entire plant is not the only asset of the Commission. Relationships are being developed with industry and private and educational laboratories throughout the country whereby a wide program of research is being carried forward. The Commission has, thereby, literally a billion dollar research organization. But let's go behind the scenes and see what makes this tremendously important organization operate.

The Big Fact

The biggest fact in the entire situation is that the United States has the secret of the atomic bomb. This fact is significant in military, political and diplomatic circles the world over. The greatest problem incident to this big fact is international control of atomic energy and of course the atomic bomb. But international agreement has not been reached and the prospects

for its being achieved seem remote at this point.

In the meantime, the United States moves forward in its program of security and weapons de-



HEADS ATOMIC ENERGY GHQ—David E. Lilienthal, former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority board of directors is now chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

velopment. The severe white building on Constitution Avenue is one of the most carefully guarded structures in the world. Normally the office of the United States Public Health Service, this building was headquarters for the Joint Chiefs of Staff and as such was one of the key spots from which the plans of Allied victory was forged.

The Public Health Service returned to its building after the war, but was once again dispossessed when Congress established the Atomic Energy Commission.

All the members of our Brotherhood have an interest in the work of the Atomic Energy Commission because so much of the work in this field depends on electricity and on the many skills of electrical workers. This article discusses some of the progress being made in the constructive application of atomic energy.

Establishing the American program of atomic energy development and control was subject to the most searching studies of the United States Congress. When legislation was finally passed, Congress said:

"The effect of the use of atomic energy for civilian purposes upon the social, economic and political structures of today cannot now be determined. It is a field in which unknown factors are involved. Therefore, any legislation will necessarily be subject to revision from time to time. It is reasonable to anticipate, however, that tapping this new source of energy will cause profound changes in our present way of life."

To carry out the purposes of Public Law 585, 79th Congress, known as the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, the Congress set up the Atomic Energy Commission and vested in it tremendous power and responsibilities. Staffing that Commission has been a major task and it began with the selection of the personnel of the Commission itself.

Brilliant TVA Record

When President Truman looked around to find a chairman, he selected David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Lilienthal had made a brilliant record with the TVA and had shown great perception in the public responsibilities of atomic energy in the preparation of the official State Department document which has become known as the Acheson-Lilienthal Report.

Approval of Lilienthal came from the Senate only after a bitter and protracted debate, but once his name was approved, progress in organizing the Commission proceeded rapidly. As the top-echelon officials, the members of the Commission are vested with great authority and discretion in the matter of developing atomic energy. The group is a diverse one.

Robert F. Bacher was associated with the Los Alamos project and helped assemble the first atomic bomb. He was associated with Oppenheimer in charge of the Los Alamos Laboratory. He is an author of distinction and one of America's top nuclear physicists.

Sumner T. Pike has a record of public service, but none of it in connection with atomic projects. He has served in a number of public posts. He was formerly adviser to the Secretary of Commerce, member of the Temporary National Economic Committee, Commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and director of the fuels price division of OPA.

Cancer Research Specialist

Lewis I. Strauss was a rear admiral in World War II and served as Navy member of the Army-Navy Munitions Board. He also served as special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy and was on the Inter-Departmental Committee on Atomic Energy. He was active before the war in isotope research in cancer therapy.

William W. Waymack comes from the newspaper world. Most of his newspaper service has been with the Des Moines, Iowa, *Register-Tribune*, of which he has been editor since 1942. He won the

Pulitzer prize in 1937 for distinguished editorial writing. He, too, has served in a number of important public posts.

Each member of the commission receives \$15,000 per year except the chairman, whose salary is \$17,500.

In January the Atomic Energy Commission announced the appointment of Roy B. Snapp as secretary. Mr. Snapp has been in atomic energy work for nearly two years and comes to the AEC from the Manhattan Project, the army agency which developed the atomic bomb.

Work of the Commission is that of overall direction and policy-making. The policies and desires of the Commission are translated into action by the staff headed by Carroll Wilson, 37-year-old general manager of the AEC. His job has been said to be the most exacting and critical day-to-day job in the United States exceeded only by that of the President and Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

Who's Who in Science

Much of the staff of the Commission is like a WHO'S WHO IN SCIENCE, but for purposes of this brief discussion, the Commission members and Wilson are all who will be cited individually as

making the machinery go on the atomic energy program.

So important is atomic energy to our economic and political life that Congress saw fit to nationalize all atomic activities and put them under the Atomic Energy Commission. Congress set forth in the 22-page Atomic Energy Act of 1946 the specific task of the Commission. These objectives might be summed up in the following general categories:

1. Production, refinement and manufacture of materials for the purpose of making atomic bombs and other nuclear weapons.
2. Development of a program of research and experimentation whereby atomic energy can be adapted to industrial uses.
3. Development of atomic knowledge for the application to the treatment of disease and to the application in agriculture and biology including a program of fundamental research.

Information Is Shared

While these are the main objectives a fourth might be added, a function and an objective which the Commissioners themselves and especially Chairman Lilienthal have been developing intensely. That is the constant development of a program of public information and of sharing with the public as much as possible the progress and the excitement as well as some of the responsibility of the vast program of atomic energy use.

Perhaps we might look into this fourth function since much of the nation's support of the atomic energy effort will depend upon the understanding which our people have of what the Atomic Energy Commission is trying to do.

"Atom is Non-Technical"

Lilienthal has made numerous speeches before all sorts of groups and his theme is very much the same in all; it is: "atomic energy is your business" and "atomic energy is not too technical to understand." In one of his most widely publicized speeches, Chairman Lilienthal said in a radio broadcast from Crawfordsville, Ind.: "There is a growing tendency in some quarters to act as if atomic



A FIELD OPERATION—Most of the work of the Atomic Energy Commission is done in its field works and laboratories. This photo shows a partial view of the famous Clinton Works, Oak Ridge, Tenn. All photos from the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C.

energy were none of the public's business . . . it is said that the subject is too technical for public discussion . . . In my opinion this is plain nonsense and dangerous nonsense, dangerous to cherished American institutions and for that reason dangerous to genuine national security." In a recent article Lilienthal said that atomic energy "has not changed the fundamental principles of democracy, which are founded squarely upon faith in the ultimate wisdom of the people when they have been truthfully and clearly informed of the essential facts."

The policy of the Commission, therefore, is to tell the public as much as possible within the limits of security. The public can rest assured that the closest possible care is being exercised to protect the secret or "classified" information and keep it inviolate. A personnel security board has recently been set up under the chairmanship of former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts to check on the loyalty and security attributes of persons making application for jobs with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Differs from Other Project

As for the operations of the AEC, there is a real difference of approach between its method of working and that of the wartime Manhattan Project. The army operation was a highly centralized one with one major control point—Oak Ridge, Tenn. The Commission is working on a decentralized plan with a relatively small office in Washington and five major centers of operation in the field. These centers are:

- Office of New York Directed Operations
- Office of Santa Fe Directed Operations
- Office of Oak Ridge Directed Operations
- Office of Hanford Directed Operations
- Office of Chicago Directed Operations.

The Commission, according to public statements from its members and according to testimony



AT THE CONTROLS—An operator is shown here at the control board in one of the Atomic Energy Commission's directed operation laboratories. This technician is an operator of the graphite-moderated reacting pile works with the controls and instruments necessary for the high precision work necessary in nuclear fission. The clock-like dial indicates the position of the control rods which govern the power output of the reactor. The power output is indicated by the galvanometer located above the control panel.

given in secret to the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, is designing and developing new atomic weapons. The Commission has declared that "we fully intend to maintain American preeminence in these weapons until effective international safeguards are in force." Most of the work in weapons is being carried forward at the famous Los Alamos laboratory, under the Office of Santa Fe Directed Operations. This laboratory in addition to its work in the development of atomic weapons is doing considerable work in fundamental nuclear physics.

Of primary interest to electrical workers in the entire field of atomic energy is the efforts being made for the production of atomic power. This task, said the Commission in a recent report to Congress, is considered "one of the most important tasks placed upon it by Congress." But when will we have atomic power?

The official statements from the Commission are necessarily guarded and conservative, but some data has been forthcoming about experiments in this field. Admiral W. H. P. Blandy in a recent speech before the Society of Naval Ar-

chitects and Marine Engineers, said that the Navy is experimenting with atomic power for ocean-going vessels. Two prime power contracts have been let by the Commission to private companies, one to the Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis, and the other the General Electric Company of Schenectady. The G. E. work is being carried on at the \$20 million Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory near Schenectady.

In the production of power the plant and equipment will look very much like a conventional set-up except that an atomic pile equipped with a cooling agent will replace the coal-handling equipment. The atomic power plant in pilot form may be functioning by 1952 and some think as early as 1950. It is too early to determine the relative costs on atomic power and the difference between the costs of atomic power and that created as we know it today. Some observers think that atomic power will be used to supplement rather than to act as the main source of energy. Since heavy equipment is required, scientists do not now foresee any early adaption of nuclear power for waterborne craft except large

vessels which are equipped to handle and carry heavy machinery and equipment.

"Energy Revolution" Forecast

If the promise of atomic power comes true within the next 25 years, some experts believe that many parts of the world now needing new sources of energy can literally be given an "energy revolution" which would raise their standards of living greatly. But, it must be repeated, atomic power is not just around the corner.

In the medical field are found some of the brightest promises for benefits to mankind from atomic energy. The responsibilities of the AEC in medicine are two-fold:

1. Determining the potential dangers from working with or handling nuclear materials and devising ways and means to overcome these dangers.

2. Extend knowledge on how atomic energy can help in its reactions on living matter.

Dangers of Radiation

The problem of health physics has opened a new field of preventive medicine—prevention of injuries from radiation. For the whole program of nuclear research to succeed it is necessary for the many technicians and staff workers to be protected from the powerful rays from atomic materials. As a result of work in this field entirely new types of electronic health instruments have been developed for detecting radiations of several different degrees of penetrating power.

In its second medical task, the Commission is making medical history through distribution of radioisotopes for medical and biological research. What are isotopes?

"Radioisotopes," says a background report of the AEC, "are variations of common elements with the same chemical properties as the stable elements but having a different atomic weight, and exhibiting the property of radioactivity."

More than 600 varieties of radioisotopes have been developed representing more than 60 elements, ranging literally from A to Z—

antimony to zirconium. Only a portion of the 600 are being serviced. The first shipment of radioisotopes produced from a chain reacting pile of the Clinton Laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tenn., was made to the Barnard Free Skin & Cancer Clinic of St. Louis. On August 2, 1946 St. Louis was the scene of another milestone in international medical research in atomic energy. In a telegraphic message President Truman advised Dr. E. V. Cowdry, president of the Fourth Annual International Cancer Research Congress meeting in St. Louis, September 3-7, 1947, that radioisotopes would be made available to medical laboratories outside the United States.

Before the United States developed the chain-reacting pile of fissionable material, radioisotopes were artificially produced by huge

cyclotrons. Atomic energy processes have brought the cost of creating these precious agents. It cost, for example \$1,000,000 per milligram to produce the radioisotope C-14 with a cyclotron, as against about \$50 for the same amount manufactured from an atomic pile.

These radioisotopes retain the same characteristics as the stable element, but with a radio-active character which can be traced with a Geiger counter. This makes it possible to trace chemical reactions through the entire bodily processes. These isotopes vary in degree of intensity and hence require special precautions for carriage. A container, shielding cobalt oxide equivalent in weight to a fifty-cent piece required a 1600 pound shipping unit while other isotopes have been shipped in containers small enough to make an ordinary air parcel post shipment. Nearly 2000 shipments of radioisotopes have been made by the AEC.

Radioisotopes are being used by doctors treating patients with leukemia, lymphoma, and Hodgkins disease. Others are being used for treatment of heart disease and in diseases of the blood. Science has made no pronouncements as to results since research is still in an early stage.

Nature's Secrets Probed

Biologists are using tracers in plant studies to determine how plants get their food from the soil and how they create sugars and carbohydrates. Scientists are using isotopes in metallurgy, synthetic rubber manufacture, in pharmaceutical investigations and in industrial hygiene. The Department of Agriculture is using isotopes in its Bureau of Plant Industry to study the action of phosphate compounds in the soil.

These experiments and the researches being carried on in such laboratories of the AEC as Brookhaven National Laboratory (Long Island), the Argonne National Laboratory (Chicago), and the Clinton Laboratory of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and in other laboratories of the nation in cooperation with the Commission is extending the frontiers of fundamental knowledge.



HEAVY WATER WORK—This equipment is located atop the heavy-water pile at the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Ill. The large container marked "ARGONNE A5" is a lead container known as a "torpedo." It is on top of a tube known as a "thimble" which extends into the center of the atomic pile. Radioactive samples are pulled from the "thimble" into the "torpedo" by the remote control device shown on the "torpedo." The cube shaped instrument at the left is a Sigmion which sounds an alarm when the permissible amount of radiation has passed the point of safety.

Public Relations Begins at Home

Labor Must Learn to Make Use of the Tool Employed by Business and Industry to Influence the Thinking and Actions of the Public and Government Agencies

By J. SCOTT MILNE
International Secretary

EVERYONE seems to be public relations conscious these days. This is true particularly with regard to labor unions. There are undoubtedly many reasons for this situation.

First of all, this is an age of high pressure merchandising and public relations is, after all, the sum total of merchandising efforts. Since large corporations have large amounts to spend for advertising and merchandising, they are the chief sources for large public relations expenditures and efforts. Moreover, it is often these same organizations which have reason—or think they have reason—to develop attitudes in the public which are distinctly anti-labor and anti-union.

Good Relations Impaired

The result of these efforts is often to split and impair otherwise good labor-management relations. Great sums of money are spent each year in order to create good will for particular industrial objectives and ill will against labor. We have only to recall some of the campaigns of a year ago when the Taft-Hartley legislation was before the Congress. The National Association of Manufacturers created and carried out an extensive public relations campaign aimed primarily at passage of that bill. The same organization was active in the repeal of the laws on price control.

The NAM campaigns took the form of heavy appropriations for newspaper advertising and the use of other of the modern means of communication such as radio, magazines, billboards, public

speakers, posters, pamphlets, etc.

Labor must face the fact that we are living in an era of public relations. Industry which is unfavorable as well as industry which is friendly to labor will continue to use public relations as a major weapon.

What is labor to do about this situation? In particular, what is the I. B. E. W. to do about it? In future issues I hope to touch on this subject, but at this time I would like to invite attention to a somewhat special consideration, with regard to our own Brotherhood and the problem of public relations.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has never felt it necessary to advertise itself in any formal or outright public relations program. We have always felt that public relations begin at home. In fact, it should be borne in mind that everyone in the Brotherhood is automatically a public relations officer because in his dealings with non-members, employers, the public, etc., he represents the union. The public

forms its opinion of our union by the activities of the union in all of its official and formal activities plus the sum total of individual activities of all the members of the organization.

Role of The Journal

The I. B. E. W. publishes this JOURNAL each month, which serves a variety of functions. The magazine is the channel of communication from the International Office to all the membership for notices and official news matter of various types. The magazine is also a source of news about the local unions, the activities of the I. B. E. W., and of the labor movement itself. We have published in the past, and we hope to continue in the future, articles of timely significance on national and international affairs which concern the welfare of our members.

In addition to sending the magazine to the membership, your union sends it to a number of libraries and schools, whereby news of our activities reaches a widening number of persons in various walks of



ELECTRONICS INSTRUCTION—I. B. E. W. members are kept up to date in the rapidly advancing science of electronics. This photo shows instruction at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

life. We have always felt that the JOURNAL itself is worthy as a spokesman for the union and that it deserves a place as an informational medium in the libraries of the country.

Services Are Rendered

Hundreds of requests come to the I. B. E. W. each year seeking information and our International Office staff does its best to be of service to those who make these requests. Like publication of the magazine, this effort is not one geared to merchandising or high pressure selling such as is practiced in industry. We feel that in conducting our affairs in an efficient and business-like fashion we are building on a solid foundation. In fact, we might point out that our past experience has proved this premise true and has resulted in three satisfied groups:

- (1) Members.
- (2) Employers.
- (3) The general public.

By having satisfied workers employed by satisfied employers, all rendering dependable public service, our union inevitably will reap substantial benefits in public relations. These results are obtained indirectly rather than through a strong promotional campaign of our own. I am not saying that we should not engage in public relations and promotional efforts—in fact, there are many ways in which we can, and should—but it is useful to point out the value of good labor-management relations which in turn result in satisfactory service to the general public on whom we all depend.

Last year was a period of friction and tensions in many areas of labor and conflicts between labor and management reached acute stages. It is therefore, gratifying to recall that the I. B. E. W. and its corresponding management group, the National Electrical Contractors Association, made the nation's front pages through signing the "Employers Benefit Agreement" culminating 27 years of successful labor-management relations with each other.

The I. B. E. W. has satisfied

members because it promotes their well-being by steady gains in wages, by progressive apprenticeship and education programs, and by its pension and death-benefit plans and other forward-looking projects.

The whole field of electrical work is a constantly changing, evolving and progressing one. It is necessary for our members to keep pace with progress in the field of electricity and electronics. Miraculous developments came out of the laboratories during the war in the field of electronics, developments which are helping to make life better for all of us.

Industrial electronics is not a new subject to the I. B. E. W. In 1931 the JOURNAL published articles on the progress and application of industrial electronics. These articles were not only currently informative, but they recognized the coming possibilities of the new "electronic age."

Electronics School Set Up

In 1944 and 1945, the Brotherhood, realizing the need for education and training in this new field of electronics, established a national electronics school in connection with the Engineering College of Marquette University at Milwaukee, Wis. From November 1, 1944, until June, 1945, hundreds of I. B. E. W. members were given intensive training in electronics. These members, in turn, went back to their local unions as instructors to the rest of their fellow members. As a result, in a few short months thousands of our men were prepared to fit into the new age of electronics. The public too, was assured of competent, up-to-date workmen, able to install and service new electronics machines and instruments.

The I. B. E. W. has also sponsored education and training of members in the advancing field of television. It must be borne in mind that our International Brotherhood realizes that changes are taking place all the time and that we must keep ourselves in step with these changes. Only by education and training can we keep pace with progress.

Another outstanding accomplishment of our union is found in its pension plan for retired members. The I. B. E. W. has had a pension plan for 20 years. The agreement, called the Employers Benefit Agreement, previously referred to, signed between the National Electrical Contractors' Association and our union, is another milestone in progress. Under this agreement the two organizations—management and labor—share the cost of pension and the retired member receives \$52.50 a month, in addition to social security benefits which enable the worker to live in modest comfort for the rest of his life. In addition to the pension benefit, the I. B. E. W. pays a \$1,000 benefit upon the death of a member.

Our organization has a balanced program. We have seen how it provides for the older worker and in the meantime looks to the future of the union and the industry in which its members work. Our Brotherhood, like any good trade union organization, must replenish its rolls through a constant intake of new, younger members. Our constitution gives each local union the power to adopt its own policy relative to apprentices, as the conditions of the community may require. It also provides that after an apprentice has served six months under the supervision of a local union he must be admitted to the organization.

Locals Train Apprentices

Many of our local unions conduct schools for the training of apprentices. Electrical theory and mathematics are taught in study classes, usually in conjunction with local educational authorities. The practical side of apprentice training is provided on the job under the guidance of skilled and experienced journeymen. In many cities arrangements have been developed with employers, whereby apprentices are allowed time off with pay while attending electrical schools. Wage increases are provided for upon satisfactory completing school courses and job training with four years as the usually accepted training period.

The importance of apprentice

training is great indeed and both our union and management show a continuing and helpful interest. For example, there is organized a National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry. One half of this committee membership of 12 comes from the I. B. E. W. and the remaining six from the National Electrical Contractors' Association. This committee establishes the National Apprenticeship and Training Standards for our industry.

Benefits Are Summed Up

To summarize briefly some of the principal benefits of the union to the member, we might point out that as a member of a bona fide American Federation of Labor craft union, the individual's membership becomes more valuable each year. As labor progresses, the welfare of the worker is given greater and greater attention. The union has succeeded in reducing the working time of its members from a 12-hour day and seven-day week to an eight-hour day, and five-day week. It has raised the wage rate from 20 cents an hour with no pay for overtime, to a rate of 80 cents to \$2.60 per hour and time and a half and double time for overtime, with frequent situations permitting vacations with pay additionally. Improved working conditions and better safety standards, the pension and death benefit plans all add up to genuine achievements in the electrical industry.

The benefits to the workers all add up to make the members of the union more satisfied and as satisfied members we believe we have good internal public relations. Competent workmen giving dependable service to their employers and the public are constantly building a substantial body of external public relations. We believe that the good will thus built up over the years is of inestimable value.

I would like to conclude this discussion with a quotation from Robert McChesney, President of the National Electrical Contractors' Association. In a recent address in favor of the closed shop, Mr.



LABORATORY LESSONS—Members of the I. B. E. W. are shown here in the electronics laboratory of Temple University, Philadelphia. Special instruction in electronics enables the members to keep pace with science and to maintain technical skills and efficiency in a rapidly advancing field.

McChesney had the following to say concerning the relationship of the N. E. C. A. and the I. B. E. W.:

"For almost 30 years, our organization, the National Electrical Contractors' Association has cooperated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the A. F. of L. In the pulsating economic readjustments that followed World War I—very similar to those of today—far-sighted men in the electrical contracting industry—both employer and employee—looked upon the chaotic conditions of the time. These practical men forged an instrument out of their hard experience in industry; experience that had taught them that strikes were not the way to settle labor disputes. This instrumentality was the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry. It was and is today a system of voluntary arbitration functioning, under the mandate of collective bargaining agreements, as a court of justice for employer and employee alike.

"Where for the past 27 years the Council procedure has been followed there has not been a strike or work disruption and its existence has made for a condition in the industry that has prevented any major or industry-wide work disruption.

"In other words, we have lived in peace and developed and pros-

pered. The high state of modern electrical installation development attests to the public benefit of this fortunate evolution.

"I can testify that the closed shop has tended to bring the union in our industry stability, expert workmanship and the incalculable benefits that come from the assurance that contracts with labor will be lived up to. It has brought stability to our labor, thereby helping to stabilize the industry.

"Good labor relations cannot be legislated. They must be planted in soil fertile with honest desire to get along the one with the other, and tended with understanding and constancy. We in the electrical contracting industry have been hard at work at this job for a generation."

Mr. McChesney's remarks sum up pretty well the satisfaction of employers in dealing with the I. B. E. W. and they point out too, the reasons for point three, above, a satisfied public.

The public is assured competent electrical installation and service by the most modern and up-to-date methods. It is, in the main, assured uninterrupted work and service because we have not had a major strike in our industry for 27 years. The public must respect our organization for its attainments and its records.

Results speak for themselves!

Service Buttons Tell A Story

A loyal member of an organization may take pride in his association with it and most of the time he will be only too glad to wear the emblem which identifies him as part of it.



Lodge members, veterans and others always display their affiliations and it is desirable that members of the International

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers should do likewise.

Every member eligible for a service button, whether it be a 5-year button or a 35-year button, should accept it and wear it with the justifiable pride which goes with real accomplishment.

The fact that there are so many buttons being worn today, representing years of continuous memberships, indicates clearly there is definitely something of value to be obtained from maintenance of membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Certainly any Local which presents its members with service buttons without ceremony or privately is not doing the proper thing either for its honored members or for itself. Such presentations reflect favorably on the organization. Smart public relations men of corporations, principally railroads and public utilities, make capital of such presentations. There is every reason in the world why a working man could and should be more honored at receiving an award for service in and with a labor organization than with a corporate body.

Local officers or men placed on committees to make plans for the awards of service pins should see to it that complete stories are given to local

newspapers and radio stations. The details should be typewritten and should include brief biographical data on each recipient of a pin. Pictures of the recipients, if there are not too many, should be given the newspaper well in advance (particularly small papers) so cuts may be made. If the newspaper has a photographer, the editor may be influenced to send him. Sometimes papers will use pictures furnished them when they will not send a cameraman, so perhaps a commercial photographer can be engaged to record the presentation group. This latter should be done in any event so members may obtain copies.

It is entirely in order to make a social event of the occasion with a dinner, dance or entertainment of some sort. Presentations may be grouped so a mass presentation can be made. Detroit will soon present 30-year buttons to more than 300 members. This is excellent publicity because it proves once again that electrical workers are steady, dependable and good union men.

After a man is honored by receiving a token of his continued membership in and interest in his organization, his interest should be great enough for him to wear the button. This act will show his Brothers he takes pride in his unionism and will be a virtual slap in the face of all those supporters of the Taft-Hartley Law and other labor enemies who chance to see it.

At the present time, buttons for service from 5 through 25 years are available. Buttons for 30 through 45 years are going to be available soon.

The button pictured above is twice actual size.

Service buttons tell an important story. Do not take them lightly. Wear yours with pride at all times.

Tracy Urges Union Political Activity

An intensive organizing drive should be directed by all I. B. E. W. members along two fronts—union organization and political action, according to an appeal made by Daniel W. Tracy, International President, at a regional conference held in Chicago in December.

Addressing more than 300 leaders in the Brotherhood, President Tracy concentrated on pointing out ways and means of fighting the Taft-Hartley bill. Saying that labor must organize more vigorously than ever before, President Tracy said, "Let's push a drive for 100 per cent organization."

Of equal importance, said the speaker, is "to organize for political action." Every member of our organization should register so as to be qualified to vote in the 1948 election. Get your friends and members of your families to register too," Mr. Tracy said in appealing to the Brotherhood members for affirmative action.

The delegates at the regional conference cheered their International President when he concluded by saying that "If we keep building our organization and if we turn out solidly at the polls in 1948, we will give the enemies of labor an answer they will never forget."

Middleman Blamed For Housing Prices

The middleman instead of the worker is principally responsible for the high cost of housing, according to testimony of William Levitt, head of a large construction company, before a congressional committee headed by Ralph W. Gwinn.

Mr. Levitt, who has constructed hundreds of houses for veterans on Long Island, said that present practices in the distribution of building materials frequently add as much as 33 1/3 per cent on the cost of homes.

A \$7,500 house could sell for \$5,000 if it were not necessary to pay profits running over 50 per cent to middlemen who frequently never even see the material, the New York builder said.

Testimony of the construction official was regarded by labor leaders as especially important, since Representative Gwinn has been charged with attempting to smear labor and pinning on the workers the cause for the high cost of housing.

Importance was accorded the New Yorker's testimony on the matter of supply and distribution since Mr. Levitt has had to secure control of two supply houses in order to protect himself from excessive high materials costs.

1947 Building Hits \$15 Billion Total

Total building expenditures for 1947 were nearly \$15,000,000,000 and broke all records for construction spending, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

For 1948, the BLS forecast even greater activity which will exceed the dollar value of 1947 construction by nearly \$200,000,000.

The dollar value of construction work in 1947, including minor building repairs, was 28 per cent higher than in 1946, and nosed out the 1942 expenditures by 6 per cent. However, the busy war year 1942 still holds the record for employment in the building industry.

Despite the high dollar volume, physical volume of new construction

was only 7 per cent over 1946 figures.

An average of 1,733,000 workers was employed in 1947, with a peak of \$1,904,000 reached in September.

Unlike 1947, when there was a slight dip in construction activity in the spring, 1948 is expected by BLS to move steadily toward new marks.

"Approximately 2,150,000 workers will be employed by construction contractors next September, expected peak month of construction activity in 1948," the Bureau said.

As a result of unprecedented demand, easing of credit for home construction, and greater availability of materials and labor, private builders poured close to \$5 billion into new nonfarm housing in 1947, 55 per cent more than in 1946. The physical volume of work put in place was 22 per cent higher than in 1946, when costs are adjusted to the 1939 level.

FM and Television up 80% in '47

According to Report by Federal Communications Commission Recently Released; Were 1,049 FM Stations and 72 Television at End of Past Year

THE YEAR 1947 brought a tremendous increase in the number of commercial radio stations, both AM and FM, and also television stations authorized to operate under the Federal Communications Commission regulations. The FCC has just issued its Thirteenth Annual Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947. The report showed that the number of FM radio and television stations had increased approximately 80 per cent during the fiscal year. A tabulation of the number of stations authorized to the end of December showed 1,964 standard commercial (AM) stations, 1,049 FM stations and 72 television stations.

The FCC is authorized to grant licenses to several other types of radio stations such as ship, press service, etc. These stations, however, are not included in the figures referred to above. There was a strong continued demand for standard radio broadcast facilities during the year. The FCC authorized numerous "day-time stations," which are authorized to operate between sun-up and sun-set in their respective localities. This limited operation is necessary because of interference with other stations on the same frequency.

It appears that the increase in the number of FM radio stations has exceeded the ratio of production of FM receiving sets. The vast majority of radio sets are not constructed so that the signals of FM stations can be received, consequently, the development of FM broadcasting, from a commercial standpoint, will be restricted somewhat until this situation is overcome. Practically all FM stations authorized by the FCC have been in metropolitan areas. FM radio, because of its operating character-



TELEVISION SHOWS SHARP INCREASE—The United States has 72 television stations operating and the number is growing, says Federal Communications in its annual report. This photo shows a view of the National Broadcasting Company television studios in Radio City.

istics, limits each station to service in its immediate locality. Signals from FM cannot be received for great distances.

Television is developing primarily in the larger metropolitan areas. To date there are only limited network facilities for the transmission of television programs. The telephone companies, however, are pushing the installation of the necessary cables for television transmission. Under present circumstances the only way a television station can broadcast an event which occurs at points remote from the station is to make a film of the program and telecast this film.

Several other developments during the year in radio indicate that this means of communication will be used more generally on railroad, by electrical utilities and transit companies. Radio is also being utilized more widely by educational institutions. For the most part, the stations licensed to educational institutions are operated on a non-commercial basis. With the increase in the production of transmitting equipment as well as receivers, 1948 promises to be a boom year for radio and television.

Allied with the development of commercial radio and television will be the increased use of radar for commercial aircraft and marine services. This particular phase of the electronic field is closely related

to radio and television work, requiring similar skill and training. There is considerable experimentation and development work to be done with the application of radar before it can be used very widely, although a number of airports have already installed some equipment for use with aircraft operations.

In addition to regulating radio and television matters the Federal Communications Commission also supervises several other communication facilities. Long distance telephone and telegraph rates are determined by the FCC and the Commission is authorized to grant construction permits for line construction projects for these companies. Presently, the FCC has under consideration regulations in regard to the use of telephone recording devices for use in connection with interstate and foreign telephone service.

Another activity of the FCC of interest to many members of the Brotherhood is the authorization for individuals to operate amateur radio stations. More than 75,000 amateur stations are now licensed by the Commission. Certain frequencies are assigned by the FCC for the use of "hams," as the amateurs are generally called. Operators of amateur stations must have an FCC license and conduct the activities of their stations in accordance with Commission rules.

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

A Forgotten American

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas has done a great service for the country and for labor in paying eloquent tribute to the late John Peter Altgeld, former governor of Illinois and one of the greatest architects of labor's and citizens' rights of our history.

Altgeld was governor of Illinois in a period which has been described as the "Gilded Age," an age of arrogance and predatory efforts on the part of those of wealth and power. Governor Altgeld dared to fight for decent rights of men and the rights of labor. Mr. Justice Douglas described the age in colorful terms:

"Jungle warfare was the technique that fashioned the trusts. Big business rose out of the ruins which it had made out of little business. . . .

Industrial Slavery Near

"The newly acquired wealth became, in part, a slush fund to corrupt legislatures, to purchase favors from public officers. The Credit Mobilier Scandal and the Whiskey Tax Frauds were typical.

"The nation had just rid itself of chattel slavery, renouncing for all time the idea that men could be bought and sold and exploited like cattle. But it seemed to many that the nation was on the verge of embracing a form of industrial slavery, which in its consequences was almost as vicious as the slavery which had just been abolished.

"The great industrial projects of that age required men as well as capital for their execution. But in the eyes of the promoters, men were as fungible as the ties of the great railroad tracks which spanned the continent. There was at least some effort to protect the capital placed in the ventures and to give it rights against the day of loss and failure. But there was little or no effort made to compensate for the arms and legs, and eyes and lives of human beings that went into these great industrial undertakings. Workmen's compensation laws, employers' liability laws were still in the future. There were only a few who talked of social justice.

"Many workers, living in company towns, were beholden as in feudal days to a master; and this time their master was a corporation.

"Child labor was widespread. Long hours of work obtained for men and women alike. Unhealthy and unsanitary conditions of work were found on every hand. The eight-hour day was a radical idea. Trade

unions were sabotaged. Collective bargaining was still largely a dream. . . . Workers had no right to work; they had no claim to a fair wage.

"Men struck for more wages—so that they might live decent lives. . . . A great industrialist handled his strike with these words: 'There is nothing to arbitrate. The workers have nothing to do with the amount of wages they shall receive.'"

Such were the conditions in Altgeld's day as described by Mr. Justice Douglas. But Altgeld fought for the rights of man. Let the Supreme Court Justice describe some of the fighting governor's efforts:

"As governor of Illinois he put through a law aimed at sweatshops, at the employment of children who were under 14, and at the employment of women over eight hours daily or more than 48 hours a week. The latter provision was held unconstitutional on grounds which reflected the dominant political philosophy of the age—that it violated both the employer's and the worker's freedom of contract.

"He put through a law in aid of collective bargaining, which made it a crime to dismiss an employee because of membership in a labor union, and thus sowed one of the first seeds out of which the National Labor Relations Act grew a generation or more later. He inaugurated a system of mediation and arbitration in labor disputes. He put through a law that outlawed limitation of production, price fixing, pooling agreements and other restraints of trade. . . .

Protested Injunctions

"He protested vigorously against the use of Federal troops to break strikes. He resisted the use of the injunction in labor disputes. . . . it was Altgeld who coined the phrase 'Government by injunction.'"

These and many other things were acts which at the time were unpopular and brought down the wrath of powerful groups on his head. But the progress and achievements of labor are in part monuments to Altgeld and others like him who fought hard and well for recognition of labor's rights.

This famous crusader is little remembered now. The poet Vachel Lindsay calls him the "eagle forgotten." But if the eloquent tribute of Mr. Justice Douglas is given the wide circulation which the speech deserves millions of laborers now benefiting from Altgeld's early efforts but who may not even know his name will have an opportunity to become acquainted with a career which was one of the great milestones of labor progress.

Buy Bonds—Fight Inflation

We have discussed the dangers of inflation as set forth in the President's Economic Report and the necessity for doing something about rising prices.

Inflation is a condition in which there are not enough available goods to fill the demand of people willing and able to buy them. Demand is far out of balance with supply. And until supply catches up with demand we will always have an unhealthy condition.

Much has been said, but in our opinion, not enough, about the value of U. S. Treasury bonds as a strong weapon for fighting inflation. These bonds help "drain off" purchasing power which otherwise would go into channels of trade and be translated into demands for goods which are in short supply.

Secondly, bonds comprise a way in which those who buy them can save at a handsome rate of interest. Three dollars now gives you four dollars at maturity. And these bonds are as strong as the Government. If the Government should fail, of course the bonds would fail, but if the Government should fail, we would find ourselves in a far worse situation than that characterized by defaulting bonds.

You can help yourself and your country through the purchase of bonds. Buy now!

President's Economic Report

The President in presenting his annual Economic Report to the Congress has made a strong appeal to help stop inflation. He has pointed out the dangers of the rising prices and in doing so has underscored many of the things which organized labor has been emphasizing for many months.

The Report, an 89-page document, is filled with significant information about the nation's economic health. This report should be required reading.

There is much of vital interest to the wage-earners of the country. It is of interest to know that employment has hit a new peak and that man-hour productivity is up. Total production has been increasing over the past several years and in 1947 was 76 per cent above the 1935-39 average.

While production was up, wages and unemployment were up, the distressing thing which the President very properly pointed out with force is that more and more of the earner's income is going into current upkeep and less and less into savings.

In fact, instead of saving more and more money, the wage-earner is compelled to dip into his savings and to ask for credit in order to maintain a decent standard of living.

The Report says that "Consumption, however, was maintained by liquidation of past savings, a reduction of the saving out of current incomes, and the extensive use of consumer credit."

In simple language, wage-earners are falling behind the rise in prices. Workers are selling their war bonds to keep up with the present inflation.

What has happened, points out the President, is that the "families with high incomes and large accu-

mulations tended to add to their holdings, while many low-income families reduced their holdings"—in other words the rich got richer and the poor got poorer.

We were told in 1946 that if we urged Congress to repeal the OPA law that "prices would level off because there would be full production." Unfortunately that did not happen. The President points out that in the last six months of 1946 wholesale prices rose at the rate of 50 per cent a year, one of the steepest rises ever reported, and consumers' prices went up at the rate of 30 per cent.

STILL WAITING



Carmack in *The Christian Science Monitor*.

While prices were going up, so were profits. The men who get the profits from the economic world were having a field day in 1947 when, said the President, "Profits reached new peaks." Profits in 1947 exceeded those of 1946 by \$9.4 billion, after taxes, or an increase of 22 per cent.

As an additional factor in the economic picture which bodes ill for the worker is the effect of inflation on the price of food—food is going up, especially meat. The grain shortage will contribute to the rise.

In short we have a situation in which prices for the necessities of life are outrunning wages and the abilities of the workers to cope with them. Something must be done. The individual cannot continue exhausting his savings just to keep current and the nation cannot afford to let this condition prevail for any length of time. We will have a sharp recession which will grow into a depression unless this situation is corrected. A halt in inflation is the only answer. That is up to Congress.

Electric Utility Industry In Strong Fiscal Position

A concise report, setting forth the accomplishments of the privately-owned electric utility industry in improving its basic financial soundness during the nine years between the end of 1937 (the first year for which reasonably comparable data are available) and the end of 1946 has been issued by the Federal Power Commission.

Plant Investment Increased

At the close of 1937 the gross investment of the industry in utility plant amounted to \$13,852,000,000. Nine years later, at the close of 1946, plant investment stood at \$14,952,000,000. The increase of \$1,100,000,000 is net after normal retirements and the elimination of considerable inflation through action by Federal and State regulatory agencies. Gross additions to plant during the period are estimated to have been in excess of three and one-half billion dollars. Thus of the present plant investment almost 25 per cent is represented by relatively new facilities, the report stated.

Depreciation Reserves Increased

In addition to more soundly stated plant investment the industry has increased its reserves for depreciation from \$1,495,000,000 which at the end of 1937 represented 10.8 per cent of plant to \$3,327,000,000 equivalent to 22.3 per cent of plant at the end of 1946. The increase in reserves, the report said, reflects to a large extent the more widespread use of depreciation accounting in accruing such reserves. This principle of accounting, which requires that annual provisions be made in an orderly and systematic manner for the consumption of the economic or service value of property during the course of its service life, is a matter of primary importance for the protection of consumers and investors alike, the report continued. Consumers are benefited in that financially sound utility corporations are necessary in order to insure adequate service at reasonable rates. Investors are benefited in that proper reserves are major contributions to the soundness of electric utility securities.

Outstanding Securities Reduced

The expenditure of some three and one-half billion dollars for new facilities during the past nine years was financed entirely by funds retained from operating revenues. It was unnecessary for the industry as a whole to dispose of any new securities to obtain additional capital. On the contrary, outstanding capital obligations

represented by long-term debt and preferred and common stocks were reduced more than one and one-quarter billion dollars during the period. Long-term debt alone was reduced more than \$700,000,000.

Earnings Well Maintained

Although the amount of securities outstanding was reduced during the period, earnings available for security holders of all classes were well maintained, according to the report. That is, while the total book value of securities was some one and one-quarter billion dollars less at the end of 1946 than it was at the end of 1937, gross income in 1946 was 891 million dollars, compared to 840 million dollars in 1937. The ratio of gross income to capitalization including surplus in the earlier year was 5.8 per cent compared to 6.6 per cent in the latter.

Interest charges of \$192,010,000 in 1946 were earned 4.64 times compared to charges of \$282,905,000 earned 2.97 times in 1937.

Earnings available for common stock, which is the amount remaining after interest charges, other authorized deductions from income, and the payment of preferred dividends, were higher in 1946 than in any previous year. Aggregate common stock earnings in 1946 were \$527,370,000 and represented 10.2 per cent on the book equity of \$5,171,760,000. In 1937 the rate of common stock earnings was 7.0 per cent and fell below that rate in only three of the 10 years, 1937 through 1946. The average for the period was 7.4 per cent.

Rate Reductions

In addition to the above accomplishments, the report continued, the industry during the same period instituted rate changes which reduced charges to consumers by slightly more than \$300,000,000. Each year during the period witnessed some reduction, with the smallest about \$5,000,000, occurring in 1942 and 1943, and the largest, approximately \$75,000,000 in 1946.

Copies of the report which is entitled "The Financial Record of the Electric Utility Industry, 1937-1946", may be obtained from the Division of Publications, Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., without charge. When ordering, please refer to the report as FPC-S-57.

Indianapolis Local Gives Generous Check To City's "Clothe-a-Child" Holiday Drive

The members of Local B-1048 have endeared themselves to Indianapolis with a history-making expenditure of \$5,135.10 in the annual "Clothe-a-Child" campaign, which is an annual feature of the Christmas season.

Over 250 members turned out to personally escort 140 needy children on tours of the downtown shopping area, where they were completely outfitted, treated to candy, presented with books and interviewed by Santa Claus.

It was not a spur-of-the-moment philanthropy. Twelve full months of careful planning and saving had gone before the final wonderful night.

The workers at RCA-Victor had participated in the "Clothe-a-Child" campaign in 1946 and, after it was

all over, they started in at once to raise funds for the 1947 Christmas. Each week the workers contributed a nickel or more to the fund and by the time Christmas rolled around they had a fund of \$4,000.

But when they took the children out, their eyes and their hearts were bigger than their collective pocket-book and they over-expended their fund by \$1,135. The difference, needless to say, was quickly made up.

The expenditure was the greatest in the 18-year history of the "Clothe-a-Child" campaign and was the occasion for as much happiness on the part of those members of Local B-1048 who participated as it was for the children, who were overwhelmed by it all.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
LOCAL UNION B-1048
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

NO. 1166
Dec 23 1947

PAY TO THE ORDER OF *L. B. Ralston*

\$5135.10

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND 10 CENTS

Fletcher Trust Company
INDIANAPOLIS

Paul E. Craig, Jr. TREASURER

This I. B. E. W. check spelled happiness to many needy Hoosier children.

More, Better Education is Needed

Says President's Commission Headed by Dr. Zook in a Report Which Calls for the Establishment of "Community Colleges" to Serve the Nation's Needs.

WITH INCREASED incomes and higher purchasing power on the part of millions of the country's earners, a growing need for better and more extensive facilities in higher education prevails.

Attention to this need has been directed by the President's Commission on Higher Education in the third of a series of reports just made public in the interest of an improved national program for higher education.

The President's Commission, composed of outstanding experts in the field of higher education, is completing studies of the nation's problem and is issuing a series of six reports. Volume I "Establishing the Goals" discussed the general objectives of what our higher education should be in this post-war era. Volume II, published at the end of 1947, was entitled "Equalizing and Expanding Individual Opportunity." The current report "Organizing Higher Education," treats the problem of federal and state organizational problems in a program of improved education.

The President's Commission which is under the chairmanship of Dr. George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education, has been working as a White House group in general liaison with Dr. John R. Steelman, assistant to the President. Dr. Steelman has taken considerable interest in the work of the Commission and has accelerated its activities through his official and personal interest in its activities.

The Commission suggests the name "community college" and urges the establishment of this type institution to serve the public and to provide additional facilities for those who wish to extend their educational work beyond the high school.

The progressively higher levels of earning in the United States have been accompanied by more and more of our citizens who benefit through advanced education.

"Only a few decades ago," says the report, "high school education was for the few. Now most of our young people take at least some high school work, and more than half of them graduate from the high school."

A fifth of our young people now

continue their education beyond the high school period. Saying that the two years beyond high school are as much needed now as were the four-year high schools a few decades ago, the Commission is urging the establishment of procedures whereby post-high school education can be given in the community college.

The community college would serve both the pupil who wishes to go on beyond high school and the community through providing facilities for the young people of the area. Five essential characteristics of the community college were set forth by the Commission:

1. "... the community college must make frequent surveys of its community, so that it can adapt its program to the educational needs of its full-time students. These needs are both general and vocational.
2. "... since the program is expected to serve a cross-section of the youth population, it is essential that consideration be given not only to apprentice training but also to cooperative procedures which provide for the older students alternate periods of attendance at college."
3. "... the community college must prepare its students to live a rich and

satisfying life, part of which involves earning a living. To this end, the total educational effort, general and vocational, of any student must be a well-integrated single program, not two programs.

The Citizen's Part

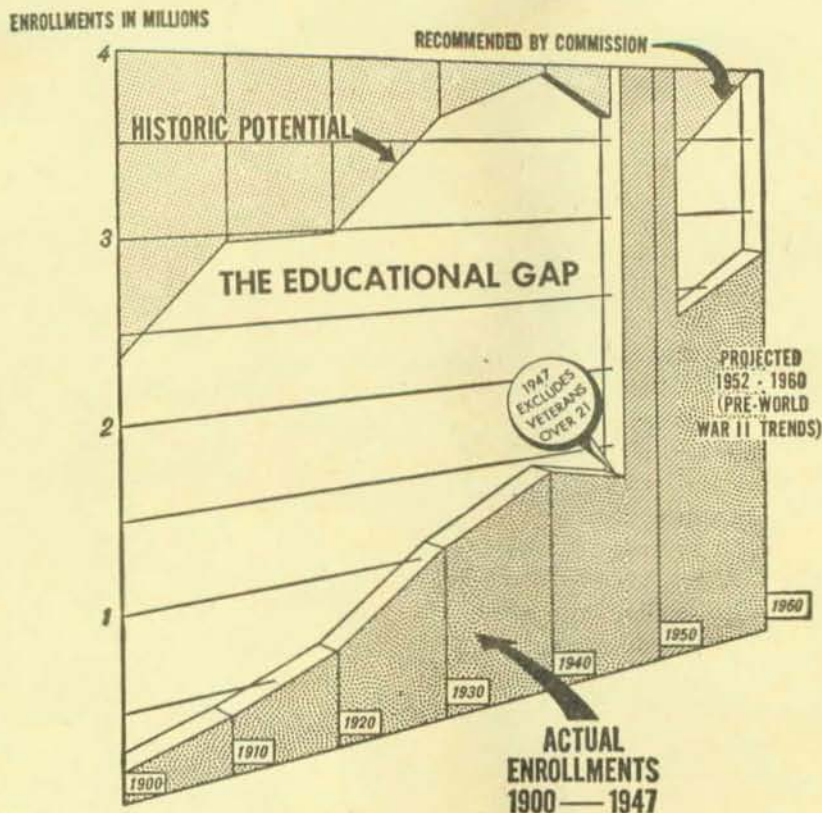
This characteristic discussed in detail by the Commission is geared to the part the citizen can and must play in his community. "Many workers," says the report, "should be prepared for membership on municipal government councils, on school boards, on recreation commissions, and the like. The vocational aspect of one's education must not tend to segregate 'workers' from 'citizens'."

4. "... the community college must meet the needs also of those of its students who will go on to a more extended general education or to specialized and professional study at some other college or university."

5. "... the community college must be the center for the administration of a comprehensive adult education program."

The suggestion for a strong community college program was made by the Commission following a careful

(Continued on page 28)



Sources:

Resident enrollments and projection of Pre-World War II trends from U. S. Office of Education. **THE GAP IN HIGHER EDUCATION**—This chart from Volume II of the report of the President's Commission on Higher Education shows the undergraduate enrollment in the United States, both actual and potential.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS on the job during WINTER'S WORST SNOWSTORM



Acme Photos.

Graphic Photos Show Damage to Lines

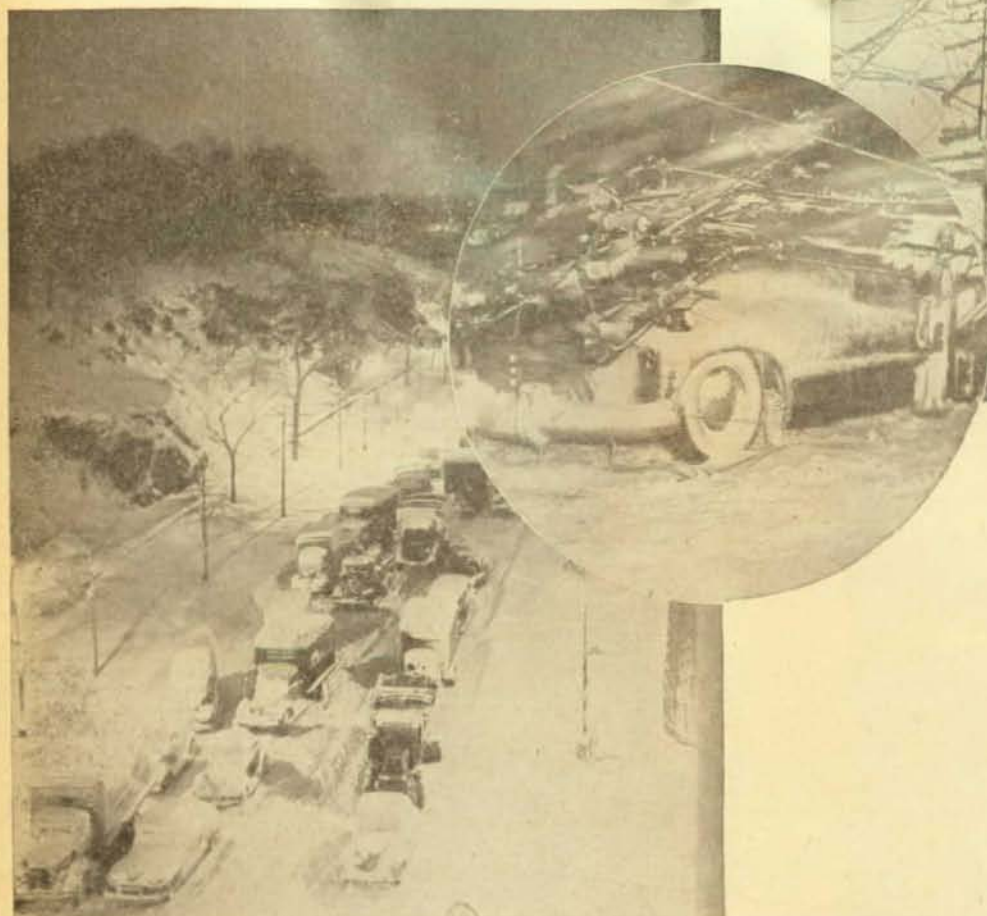
When winter's worst snowstorm swept through New England at year's end, it left a wide path of destruction—particularly to electric lines, taxing repair facilities. These photos are representative of the widespread damage.

ABOVE: Linemen make wire repairs on Long Island after lines were torn down by weight of ice.

CIRCLE: This car was crushed by a telephone pole which was toppled by high winds in Massachusetts.

LEFT, above: This early morning view along Central Park in New York City shows long lines of stalled cars, many with the drivers remaining inside overnight. The 25.8 inches snowfall exceeded the 20.5 that fell in the famous blizzard of the winter of 1888.

LEFT: Ice-laden telephone lines and poles came crashing down on Chicago's south side as gale-like winds swept freezing rain over most of the mid-west. Communications in nine down-state Illinois towns were completely cut off.





Brown Brothers Photos.

The recent snowstorm recalls "The Blizzard of '88," which had it over the 1947-48 snowstorm in one very important particular: the '88 winds blew with near-hurricane force, driving the snow before it and piling it up in huge drifts. Not only did wires go down with the load of ice and snow, but poles also fell before the fury of the winds, as the photograph on the right shows. Underground conduits were almost unknown then and the maze of wires shown still standing in the upper picture were unique.



Three Limericks

A swivel-hipped strip-tease named Alice
Got pinched while performing in Dallas.
She remarked with a sneer,
"To me it's quite clear
To high art you coppers are callous."

Now the judge was a crusty old fogey.
And he said as he lit up a stogey,
"If dressing's an art
You were artless, sweetheart."
And he gave her ten days in the pokey.

* * *

Said a mobster who lived in Marquette,
(At time-serving he was a vet)
"It's a difficult thing
To sing in Sing Sing
Or be jolly in old Joliet."

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. No. 9.

* * *

Beef on a Bum Steer

"Open range," it said on the sign
So he stepped on the gas, tore down the line.

As he topped a knoll a steer popped out,
Challenged his right to drive that route.
He tromped on the brakes, swerved his car,

But the road was slick, topped with tar.
He sideswiped that hamburger-on-the-hoof
And decided of grazing he'd had enough.

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. 18.

* * *

It's All in Point of View

A boy paid a visit to his girl friend.
Before leaving, he kissed her goodbye.
Suddenly her father came in. Reproach-
fully, he said, "Listen, young man! I
don't like that."

The boy replied, "Pardon me, sir! You
don't know how good it is."

A. SHATCHAN,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

Hold Up

The line gang was starting a rebuild
job downtown. The foreman was giving
his men instructions regarding the job.
A passer-by, an old fuddy-duddy, heard
the foreman say, "We've got to rearm all
these poles."

The old fuddy-duddy had been reading
all the late news and listening to the
radio. When he heard "rearm the poles,"
his blood pressure went up to 250 and he
blew his top.

"Do you realize what would happen if
you rearm all the Poles?" he yells at
the foreman.

"Sure!" replied the startled foreman,
"they'd hold up a few old conductors
along the line."

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. 18.

* * *

Among the Helpers

On a hunting trip: "I shot both pipes
at him and I hit that old pheasant right
square in the face."

The young fellow bought a pair of
pliers for \$1 and then sold them for \$2,
claiming he could not do business for
less than 1 per cent profit.

The youngster that is going to get a
clock-watching job. He applied to the
National Bureau of Standards-Station
WWV.

RAY R. (JUICE) WELCH,
L. U. No. 415.



Here's a note from an old-timer we
haven't heard from in a long time.

Throw Out the Lifeline

I've counted my blessings over and over,
And backwards and forwards, too,
But I couldn't quite seem to feel just
right.

And I didn't know what to do!
Then all of a sudden it came to me!
Od's Bodkins! And by the eternal!
The reason I'm fretful is easy to see—
I have not been getting my JOURNAL!

Of democracy, technocracy

I know not a whit;
Of TVA and REA
I've misplaced every bit.
On socialism, communism,
I've not read a thing;
And as to trend and how things end—
I have no inkling!

Have Edith 'n Doris remained on the job?
Or who sorts the mail that is sent?

The poetry jerkey, the data cold turkey,
The jokes which are aged and bent—
Have these charming ladies succumbed
to the task?

Is G. M. Bugnizet still the boss?
These questions, and others of which I
could ask,

Have thrown me 'way back for a loss!

How's Leavitt? How's Glick?

That newcomer slick—
What's his name, and how does he do it?
The unjointed blank verse, and epithets
terse,
That make you perspire to wade through
it!

The — Hey, look, I'm getting a bit
incoherent.

I'm getting a bit off my tick,
So please, Mister Editor,
Send me my JOURNAL,
Continuous, often and quick!

AL (LEFTY) VAUGHN,
L. U. No. 11.

P. S.—He got his JOURNAL!

Safety First

On August 13, 1947,
I came close to going to heaven
Or maybe yet, it could have been—
Oh well, let it go at that and start all
over again.

I was trimming trees on this summer day
When 13,000 hit me and seemed to take
me away.

The next thing that I knew
I was on the ground and they were bring-
ing me to.

The doctor arrived in 23 minutes flat,
They loaded me in a truck, flat on my
back.

Away to the hospital they sped with me
With me awondering if I'd ever be free.

The doctor said I would be there a week
With nine bad burns I looked like a freak.
I was only in there three long days,
But when I came home I wasn't healed
by a long ways.

I was on crutches for two and a half
months

I helped with the housework, though it
took lots of grunts.

My good wife worked for fifteen weeks
And that way helped to make ends meet.

I'm one in a thousand who came out of
this

With but one bad foot and one bad fist.
In two more weeks, I'll be going to work
For heaven's sake don't you be a jerk!

SAFETY FIRST! SHUT IT OFF!

BAIRD LEMMON,
L. U. No. 73.

* * *

Phrasograph

(Senator Taft charges control over
commodities constitutes a "police state."
—News item.)

"POLICE STATE"

If the Tafts and Hartleys had their way
They would install a chaotic state;
Where strife and unrest would rule the
day
And lead the nation to destruction's
gate.

The strictest control we sadly need
To check the monster's selfish scheme;
To curb their all-devouring greed,
Their insatiable lust for power
supreme!

In the past, so plagued by a painful fate,
We prefer police to a martial state!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

A Letter Santa Never Got

Dear Santa Claus:
Man needs but little here below,
A Rolls Royce and a lot of dough,
A red-head and a cute brunette,
A blond to help him to forget,
Just a chance to steal the show,
To burn his candle at both ends,
And paint the town red with his friends,
To hit the jack pot, ring the bell,
And tell the boss to,
Go . . . dig a well.

The Grdabout—
HARRIETTE WOLF,
L. U. No. 1031.

Truman Demands End to Inflation

In Annual Economic Report to Congress. Declares Inflation Is Threat to Purchasing Power and Full Employment and Must Be Killed by Prompt Action

A DETERMINED effort to halt disastrous inflation which has already caused serious hardship will be necessary to maintain full employment and to prevent a severe recession, President Truman said in his annual Economic Report to Congress delivered in January.

"The first objective for 1948," the President said in his report "must be to halt the inflationary trend."

Outlining his three-point program for this year the President said that his second objective for 1948 "should be to maintain maximum employment, achieve maximum production, and adjust the price-income structure so as to stop the inflationary spiral without production cut-backs or extensive unemployment."

"Our third objective for 1948," added the President, "should be to establish firmer foundations for the long-range growth and prosperity of our economy in the years ahead."

In his long-range objectives for the nation, President Truman recommended immediate attention to the development and conservation of natural resources, expansion of business plant and equipment, development of human resources and productivity, and the development of institutions and practices for a high-productive economy for the nation's stability and future.

Employment in 1947

The year 1947 was a record one for employment with civilian employment topping the 60 million mark in June. The employment figure for the year averaged 58 million as contrasted with 1946's figure of 55.3 million and 47.5 million in 1945.

As the figures showed an increase so did production with an increase of 7 per cent over production for 1946 and a startling 76 increase above the figure for the 1935-39 average. Each major category showed an increase except agriculture which showed a 3 per cent drop, largely because of a disappointing corn crop.

The farm drop was more than compensated for by increases in manufacturing, minerals, construction, transportation, and electric and gas utilities.

In addition to the overall production

which, said the President, was largely due to increase in capital equipment and employment, there was a definite increase in output per man-hour.

Purchasing Power

Purchasing power for the year 1947 was high "with a resulting high demand for goods and services. Consumers' incomes were pushed to record levels for the year due to full employment, high wages and large proprietors' incomes. The distressing thing to workers, however, is that a decreasing proportion went into net saving. The price rise caused consumers to draw on savings and credit to supplement their current earnings."

"Although the disposable dollar income of the average American consumer reached a new high in 1947," pointed out President Truman, "the rapid rise in prices during the last 18 months caused its purchasing power to be less than in 1946. Consumption was maintained by liquidation of the saving out of current incomes, and the intensive use of consumer credit."

In discussing the changes in purchasing power the Chief Executive emphasized in his report that "the decline in real purchasing power was much greater for the millions of people whose incomes were fixed or lagged behind the increase in average incomes."

In discussing the problem of consumer savings the report points out that the figure of 6.3 per cent of the

disposable income saved by consumers in 1947 represents a downward trend from the 9.3 per cent saved in the previous year.

How the rising cost of living affects different groups is shown by the fact that families with high incomes added to their holdings while families with low-incomes reduced theirs.

"Recent studies," says the economic report, "indicate that more than one-quarter of all spending units and almost one-half of those with incomes under \$2,000 a year held no liquid assets in 1947. Consumers who are drawing upon accumulated assets are now using those substantially for general living expenses and medical care, rather than for durable goods and housing. Such use of savings for current living expenses is an ominous sign for the economy as a whole."

Consumer Credit

A sharp increase in consumer credit is adding to inflationary pressure and at the same time reducing the consumer's economic security considerably, the report says. Instalment credit has showed an increase of over 50 per cent, charge accounts, 11 per cent, and other types of consumer credit 19 per cent. The use of past savings to supplement income is causing an inordinate demand on the nation's supply of available goods which is adding sharply to inflationary trends. On the other hand, as prices continue upward, consumers' real purchasing power will not be "adequate to take the consumers' share of the national output at present prices when abnormal demands are reduced and the rate of consumer saving cannot be further reduced."

Private Construction

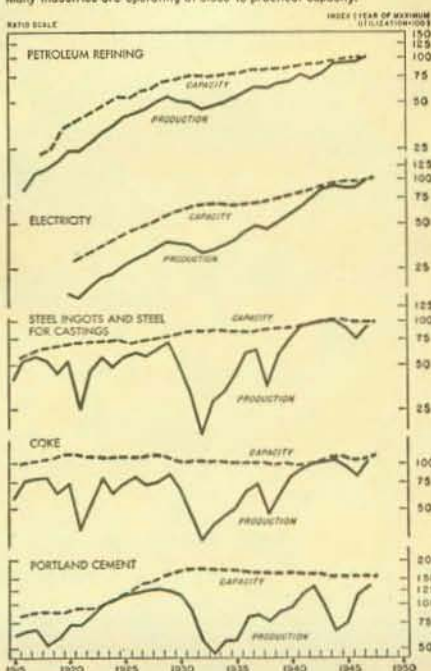
Of interest to electrical workers, particularly those who are immediately engaged in various phases of work incident to new building is the section in the report on private construction.

Private construction was high in dollar volume but its physical volume was actually less than it had been in any year from 1923-30. Sharp increase in construction costs put the level up to double what it was in 1940. In the 10 years after the first World War, construction was 10 per cent of the economy while today the figure only about one-half that figure with further declines in prospect unless major changes are made in methods and prices.

Housing construction doubled in 1947 over the 1946 figure with the nation having a substantial backlog of housing in work at the end of the year. The President saw high costs

CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

Many industries are operating at close to practical capacity.



in the housing field as a definite danger signal to continue high levels. A shift from commercial and industrial building to residential construction was viewed as promising trend, however.

Price and Income Trends

The price movements of 1947 were based on events set in motion in 1946 with the death of OPA. The rise in wholesale prices between June and December of 1946 was at an annual rate of almost 50 per cent, "one of the steepest rises ever recorded," says the report. While wholesale prices were rising 50 per cent, consumers' prices were going up at the rate of 30 per cent a year. And consumer prices have been going upward at a rate faster as the year drew to a close than they were in the first quarter.

Profits

But management had itself a good year, according to the report when "profits reached a new peak." Profits rose from 1946 to 1947 from \$21.1 billion to \$28 billion before taxes (\$17 billion after taxes).

"Total business income before taxes in 1947 exceeded the 1946 total by 9.4 billion dollars, or 22 per cent. . . . Not only profits for industry as a whole, but also profits for most industry subgroups were exceptionally high. . . . This stability of profits throughout the year indicates that business generally reacted to increases in costs by increasing prices rather than by absorbing them in whole or in part or by reducing profits."

Food and Inflation

In his discussion of wages, prices, and profits, the President pointed out the effect of spiralling inflation on food prices which shall be of interest to every wage earner.

"Unless anti-inflationary steps are taken, the prospect is that, in view of the grain shortage, prices of food, especially meat, will go still higher.

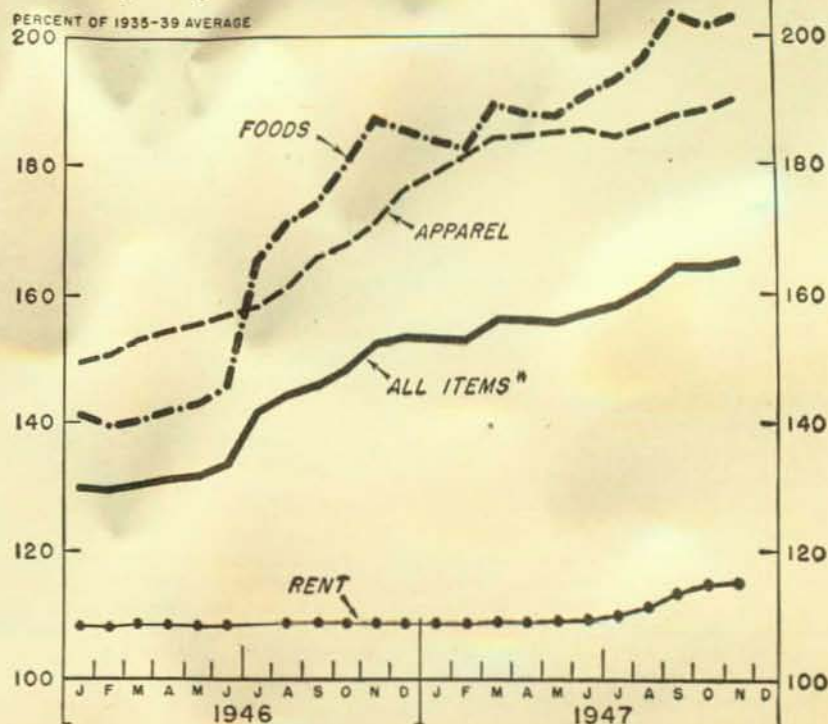
Action Recommended

The President recognizes the need for purchasing-power adjustments if we are to maintain maximum employment and are to avoid a severe economic set-back. In urging steps to fight inflation, the President reiterated his demand for a 10-point program which he had offered at the special session of Congress in November. Certain refinements to his program were added, however.

A major section of the report was devoted to fiscal policy. Of primary importance in this section of the report was a recommendation to allow \$40 per person income tax credit with a compensating increase in corporate taxes. Regulation of consumer credit was recommended as well as a curb to commercial loans by banks, and a strong program of selective controls and voluntary restraints. These, to-

CONSUMERS' PRICES

The upward trend in retail prices continues, with food prices in the lead and rents beginning to increase.



gether with his 10-point program should help control inflationary trends, the President believes.

Long-Range Objectives

Recognizing that the welfare of the nation depends on foresight and planning ahead, the President outlined a series of long-range objectives for the consideration of Congress.

Our national production level has increased by 53 per cent since 1939 and within the next 10 years we should see another increase of as much as 35 per cent, the President forecast. Such an increase would bring the real income of our people up to 27 per cent above the level of 1947 and 80 per cent above the level of 1937. Such a goal will require "considered and well-directed efforts."

"The Nation's long-range economic programs should be geared to three major purposes," the Chief Executive recommended, "conserving and developing our natural resources and capital equipment, enabling our human resources to become fully productive and thus provide richer and more satisfying lives, and improving our economic institutions and practices so as to utilize free enterprise and representative government effectively toward maximum production and sustained general prosperity."

The President outlined several specific ways in which these long-range objectives might be achieved. Im-

proved soil-management is necessary for one-half the nation's crop and pasture land to help compensate for the excessive drains on fertility caused by war-time demands. Regional development through improved agricultural methods and land use should be pushed. Expansion of the business plant is necessary which will require an increase in production in capacity of steel, petroleum, coke, electricity and other industries. "At least 45 per cent of the highways leading into our cities need to be rebuilt within 10 years," says the report with aid to airlines and increased railroad consolidation for efficiency recommended also.

Discussing housing, the President said, "As a start toward the objective of a decent standard of American housing within 10 years and for the release of investment opportunities over a decade of as much as 75 billion dollars—mostly private funds—in urban redevelopment, there should be prompt enactment of comprehensive housing and urban redevelopment legislation."

Maximum employment within 10 years should mean 64 million or more jobs. Federal aid to education, a comprehensive national health program and expanded social security were other points in the long-range program recommended.

More and better-distributed pur-
(Continued on page 39)

Questions and Answers

Q. Concerning subsection 1 of paragraph e of section 6121 of the 1940 edition of the NEC, does the word "insulated" forbid the use of a bare 8-section, or other design, conductor for the "other two phases?"

A. No.

Q. With reference to subparagraph 4 of section e, was it the intent of the Electrical Committee that the phrase, "at one point only" be interpreted to forbid electrical contact of the rail serving as a conductor with the structural steel of a building?

A. Yes.

Q. In an underground network which includes a 3-wire d. c. grid and 3-wire single phase and 4-wire three phase secondaries, the neutrals are interconnected or common and are grounded at the d. c. generating or supply stations and also at transformer vaults for the a. c. circuits. In view of the interconnection and common grounding of this network, will it be a violation of section 2522 of the 1940 edition of the NEC if the neutral conductor of the 3-wire d. c. supply to a building is grounded separately or by means of a common grounding conductor at the service entrance?

A. Yes.

Q. Is a violation of section 2522 involved if the a. c. supply to premises is grounded as specified in section 2523?

A. No.

Q. Is it the intent of Article 230 of the NEC that a bedroom in a private home be recognized as a readily accessible location for service equipment?

A. The interpretations committee does not find that the Electrical Committee ever considered the possibility of locating service entrance equipment in a bedroom in a private home; therefore, as to intent, an affirmative answer cannot be made.

Q. Is it the intent of the NEC that the phrase "other material approved for the purpose" in section 7113 be interpreted by authorities having jurisdiction as including cleats of hard wood, such as may be found in equipment served by the wiring?

A. Yes, the authority should exercise its judgment in the matter.

Q. Does section 6216 of the 1940 and the 1947 editions of the NEC forbid assembling the conductors of car lighting circuits and of signal systems in a common traveling cable

when the various applicable provisions of section 6217 are satisfied?

A. No.

Editor's Note: The first group of questions below includes 10 questions that may be answered by the statement that they are True or False. The second group of questions is designed to test the memory or familiarity with the Code. The Code should not be consulted in answering them. The third group is to test familiarity with the Code, and the Code may be referred to in answering them. Many of the questions listed are taken from examination questions.

True and False

1. The NEC prohibits the use of cartridge fuses on a branch lighting circuit.

2. On a 3-wire tap from a 4-wire, 3-phase system, where two-phase wires and the neutral area carried out, if there is a load of 10 amperes on the phase wires there will be a load of 10 amperes on the neutral.

3. A set-screw form of contact is approved by the Code.

4. A Type RW wire used as a service conductor may be buried in the earth without other protection.

5. Edison plug fuses may be used on a 230-volt three-phase motor connected to a delta connected set of transformers.

6. A service entrance comes into a building at the rear or alley end. The only water pipe in the building is at the front or street end. The service conduit must be grounded to the water pipe.

7. A piece of copper with a cross section of one square inch has 1,000,000 circular mils.

8. Both polarities of a circuit must be carried to a three-way switch.

9. Electrical fixtures connected to a knob-and-tube installation and mounted on a plaster ceiling, must be grounded.

10. An isolating switch must not be used for the control of a motor.

Memory Test

1. What is the smallest size nail permitted to mount a porcelain knob?

2. When a screw is used to mount a porcelain cleat, how far must it enter the wood?

3. What is the minimum size conduit for four No. 14 wires?

4. A No. 6 Type R wire will carry how much current?

5. About how many circular mils in a No. 18 flexible cord?

Give Section or Paragraph Location In The Code

1. A branch circuit, in general, must have a grounded conductor.

2. Several motors may be run from one branch circuit.

3. A motor operating an electric elevator must be protected against phase reversal.

4. When a change is made in the size of an ungrounded conductor, a similar change may be made in the grounded conductor.

5. Fuses may be used in multiple. Answers to examination questions: (Based on the 1940 Code).

True or False: (1) F, Section 2452; (2) T; (3) T, Section 1116; (4) F, Section 2311; (5) F, Section 2421; (6) T, Interpretation No. 212, Question 10; (7) F, It has 1,000,000 sq. miles or approximately 1,273,000 circular mils; (8) F, They must not be. Section 3802; (9) F, Section 4127-b-2; (10) T, Section 4383.

Memory Test: (1) 10 penny, Section 3204-c; (2) The thickness of the cleat. Section 3204-c; (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, Table 4; (4) 45 amperes, Table 1; (5) 1624 circular mils.

Give Location or Paragraph: (1) Section 2001; (2) Section 4343; (3) Section 6243; (4) Section 2410; (5) Section 2411.

Q. Regarding section 4325 of the 1947 edition of the NEC, is it the intent that the term "automatically started" refers to starting of a motor by means of a magnetic starter with push-button control?

A. No.

Q. Provided starting is accomplished manually or by a magnetic starter with push-button control, is the term "automatically started" in the last sentence of section 4325 intended to prohibit the use of a time-delay relay which will automatically maintain the shunting of the overcurrent protective device only for the time sufficient to allow the motor to start?

A. No.

Q. Does item 2 of section 5019 of the 1947 edition of the NEC require the use of vapor-tight types of lighting fixtures?

A. No, unless the fixture is in a damp or wet location; see section 4111.

Q. When conduit is used as a grounding electrode, is the requirement of sub-paragraph b of section 2583 of the 1947 edition of the NEC met if the conduit is galvanized on the outside only?

A. Yes.

With the Ladies



About Our Pets

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

THIS MONTH, versatile fellow workers' wives, in response to a couple of requests, we're going to devote our page to another of the many tasks that fall to us as wives and mothers—chief caretaker of the pets.

First off—a word about pets in the home. Five chances to one you probably have a pet already if it is only an overfed guppy. (We have a Scottie dog and two cats.) If you don't have a pet and you have children you really ought to get them one of some kind, preferably a dog or a cat, but a canary or goldfish is far better than no pet at all. Every normal child of any race, in any land, is born with an innate love for a pet. If a child is provided with a pet, taught to care for it properly and respect its rights, the child learns a lot about responsibility and protecting the weak and helpless and other character-building traits so important in raising boys and girls.



High Priced or Free

Pets may cost a great deal if you are interested in getting a show animal or desire to own only a thoroughbred. Pedigreed animals are good pets. But if you are interested only in providing a pet for your children, then a mongrel dog or an alley cat, perhaps obtained from the city pound or the Animal Rescue League will prove as loyal and faithful, as intelligent and as satisfying a pet as the pet store's most expensive.

However, if you do not like animals and are not prepared to care for them properly and teach your children to handle them gently and kindly, for goodness sake, make your contact with the friendly beasts a zoo trip.

A Place of Their Own

In discussing the care of dogs, we must consider the breed or type of dog. Large, hardy dogs may be kept out of doors but a snug kennel should be provided. Dogs of medium size, suitable for house dogs, should have a special sleeping place, preferably in a part of the house not too hot. The more delicate dogs—toy breeds—must have warm, dry quarters to remain healthy. All dogs like to have their own bed and one should be provided.

Dogs should be bathed regularly but every effort should be made to dry them rapidly especially in cold weather.

Exercise is terribly important to the health and happiness of all dogs, little as well as big. Regular walks and runs should be arranged.

Kindness Is the Byword

Training of dogs must be stressed for everyone likes and admires an obedient, well-mannered pet. The important thing to remember in training any animal is kindness and patience, yet firmness. Animals, especially dogs, want to please their masters and once they know clearly what is desired of them, will obey. Praise and petting and reward in the way of a bit of meat or sweet for proper performance will bring far better results than whipping for failure to mind or understand commands, any day. There are many good books written on dog training from which you will learn valuable pointers. These may be obtained at the public library or bookstore.

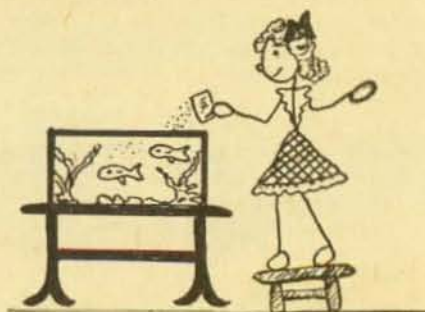
Now for a word on diet. Dogs are of a carnivorous family and so need meat to keep them strong and healthy. Therefore food for your dog should always contain a certain percentage of meat—cooked is best. (Ground horsemeat is reasonable and good.) This meat should be free of small pieces of bone or bone splinters. To this meat should be added various

vegetables, bread, cooked cereal and milk, thus giving your dog as balanced a diet as your own. Dog biscuits are good for your pet but they should be given in conjunction with the proper diet spoken of above. Large bones should be given frequently but never small or splintery bones which may get caught in the throat or intestines. A bowl of fresh water should always be kept where a dog can get at it readily.

When a dog becomes ill, do not attempt to treat him yourself haphazardly. Consult a good veterinarian—this is the least you can do.

Too much can hardly be said about the advantage of dogs as pets. A speech made in the Senate way back in 1884 by one George G. Vest, put the dog situation aptly:

"The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. . . . He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. . . . When all other friends desert, he remains."



Now About Cats

Now for a few brief notes on cats. We are all familiar with the Ogden Nash quote:

"The trouble with a kitten is that Eventually it becomes a cat."

Those who like cats though, and all who really know them do, find that the playful, frolicking kitten suffers by comparison with the full-grown cat with her intelligence, her sophistication and good manners.

As to their care, like dogs, cats require meat in their diet, either raw or cooked. They like fish and this makes an excellent variation. Vegetables and cereals fed to cats mixed with meat broth or milk are very good for them, and of course milk is always welcome to the feline, but we must remember to provide puss with water.

Cats, as we said above, are very clean animals and can easily be trained to make use of a box filled with some dry, fine material.

All cats, like dogs, enjoy having their own sleeping place and a bed should be provided for them. The animal will realize this is her place.

The custom of turning cats out at night is unnecessary and cruel. Cats love warmth and comfort and a night spent in the cold and dampness does not contribute to the pet's health.



Our Feathered Friends

Canaries are hardy and, in return for a very little care and food, contribute joyous song to your household. Canaries thrive best in open brass cages. Their cages should be cleaned regularly and bath water offered every other day. Ordinary bird seed of a good brand should be fed to your bird, with a bit of lettuce, celery or apple two or three times a week. Birds should not be hung in drafts and should be covered at night.

The Swimsters

With regard to keeping goldfish, square or rectangular tanks are decidedly the best. The small globes in which fish are so often confined do not permit proper aeration. All fish bowls should be provided with plant life since plants take in the carbon dioxide expelled from the gills of the fish and return fresh oxygen for the fish to breathe. A mixture of sand and fine gravel should form the floor of the aquarium. Snails kept in the aquarium will help to keep it clean. Your youngsters will enjoy having a tadpole or two in it also, so they may watch the interesting transposition from fish to frog. They also keep the tank clean.



Time for a Party

Valentine Day is just the day for a party. You've forgotten all about the hustle and bustle of your Christmas entertaining and by now are raring to go again. That's one good reason for a party. Two more good reasons are that Valentine Day is really annual friendship day and a wonderful day to be good to our friends, and besides that it lends itself so readily to attractive decorations and refreshments.

Your refreshment table can be decorated in a few minutes and still look very festive in you will cut hearts of all sizes from red construction paper and pin them to a white tablecloth.

Strawberry ice cream, heart-shaped cookies and candy motto hearts are simple refreshments children will enjoy.

For the Teen-Agers

Teen-agers like dances. They always seem to have fun if there's a jukebox or record player and plenty of food. Why not have a record dance for them, using your own radio-victrola or renting a jukebox if you do not own a record player? During one part of the evening, to carry out the Valentine Day idea, why not have a Sweetheart Waltz contest with heart-shaped boxes of chocolates for prizes?

For refreshments—lots of hot heart-shaped biscuits, buttered and spread with Smithfield ham spread, pickles and olives with "Sweetheart" sundaes for dessert would be ideal for the teen-age crowd. "Sweetheart" sundaes are concocted by the youngsters themselves. Arrange a big tray with dishes of chocolate sauce, butterscotch sauce, marshmallows, nuts, cherries, crushed pineapple, crushed strawberries, sliced bananas, whipped cream and any other favorite sauce.

Now for You and Dad

How about a party for you and your sweetheart, friend husband? Ask a few couples in for cards or other games or dancing. Serve a late supper of:

Ham Newburg on Toast
Tossed Salad
Cherry or Strawberry Tarts
Coffee

Use lots of tomato and radish in your salad to give valentine color. When you make your tarts, instead of making a top crust or criss-cross top, cut a heart-shaped bit of dough to place on top.

Recipe for Ham Newburg

4 tablespoons fat	Few grains nutmeg
4 tablespoons flour	8 eggs (don't shudder—I know how high they are, but this is a party.)
4 cups milk	4 cups cooked ham cubed
1 cup light cream	4 tablespoons sherry wine
Few grains cayenne pepper	

Blend over boiling water, fat, flour, cayenne pepper and nutmeg.

Add the milk gradually and stir constantly until thickened. Add the cream and ham, heating thoroughly. Remove from heat and stir in the eggs, beating lightly. Stir in the wine. Serve on toast. Serves 10 to 12.

Scientific SHORTS

A hen takes some 80 pounds of feed a year whether she lays or not.

American steel output for 1947 was 84,000,000 tons, the greatest amount ever produced in a peace-time year.

At least 12 gas-turbine electric locomotives are being designed in America, Great Britain, Switzerland, and France.

Double-deck cars now in use in the suburban service of the Long Island Railroad seat 64 persons in the upper tier and 68 in the lower.

"Wet water" is a term used by chemists for water containing organic chemicals known as wetting agents that cause a fast penetrating action by the mixture.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians of Oklahoma have agreed to sell to the Government 300,000 acres of scattered coal and asphalt lands which contain an estimated 769,000,000 tons of coal.

Chicago is replacing gas and gasoline street lights in certain residential areas with electric lamps of a design which, by reflectors and prismatic globes, will keep the light from adjacent windows and distribute it along the street.

A travelling crane in a California Navy shipyard can lift 630 tons.

More than 60 per cent of the fatal traffic accidents in the United States occur during the hours of darkness.

A total of 961 aircraft are now in commercial service in America; of these, 168 are on routes to foreign countries.

The gas-turbine is particularly suitable for locomotives because it combines good thermal efficiency with freedom of water requirements.

Fire-fighting benefits by the use of organic chemicals which, mixed with the water used, give an increased extinguishing action of 200 to 400 per cent.

The teats of a cow are more apt to freeze in cold weather when the udder is filled with milk than when empty because the warm blood from the body does not circulate well in a milk-filled udder.

Airplanes on the North Atlantic transoceanic route are voluntarily acting as relay stations to forward to others radio messages received on very high frequency when normal high frequency is interrupted by magnetic storms.

Government officials want 20,000,000 Freedom gardens this year.

Swiss chard is a beet in which the leaf stalk is enlarged instead of the root.

One reason for the present wide use of the metal tantalum in surgery is its immunity to attack by human or animal body fluids.

Many of the cumulus clouds prevalent in summer can be caused to precipitate as rain by the use of dry ice sprinkled in them from a plane.

Cancer signals include a lump in the breast, a sore that does not heal promptly, unusual bleeding from any body opening, persistent hoarseness, and persistent indigestion.

The variety of things shipped by airplane during the past year ranges from bees, crabs and oysters to cattle, and from mushrooms and fresh flowers to automobiles.

Silicone rubber, a new synthetic material, withstands high temperatures and is therefore suitable for such applications as gaskets in airplane and diesel engines; silicones are compounds made from sand and organic material.

The world is dependent today on coal as the primary railroad fuel.

Log cabins require treatment to protect against termites as well as houses of sawed lumber.

Iced refrigerator railroad cars probably will become obsolete with the development of mechanically refrigerated types.

There are now 18 American television stations on the air with regular programs and there will probably be 30 more active before 1949.

Eyesight is affected by high altitudes; this has been found true even among permanent inhabitants of mountain regions who have become acclimated to the oxygen-scarce air.

It takes five tons of coal to make one ton of steel.

At the close of 1947 there were 60 all-cargo civilian planes in service in America.

Labor Support For Co-ops Endorsed

Labor's support for consumer co-operatives was recently urged at a New Haven, Conn., speech as a means of preventing mass unemployment which would result from cutbacks in production schedules.

This was the view expressed by David McCalmont, education director of the New Haven Co-op and former economist at Rutgers University, in an address to Local No. 90 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"I don't mean just co-op grocery stores," McCalmont made it clear. "I mean plenty of co-ops of all kinds: consumer-owned gas stations, department stores and manufacturing plants," he declared.

High profits are the most important cause of our business depressions, the co-op spokesman said. Profits go mostly into the hands of wealthy persons, who don't spend their money as promptly as working people do, he declared, with the result that there is less purchasing power at work.

When consumer co-ops get big enough and numerous enough, McCalmont said, their competition can force other business to be content with smaller profits. What would have been big dividends for the few will become more money in the hands of the many, and people will be able to buy more goods and keep the factory wheels turning, he said.

In Norway, according to McCalmont, co-ops have grown so large they were able recently to force a reduction of 10 per cent in meat and delicatessen prices. They have had equal success in reducing prices of margarine, soap, footwear, and textiles, he said.

If organized labor in this country will really throw its strength behind the cooperative movement, as it has in Norway, American co-ops will eventually be able to do the same, McCalmont predicted.

File More Affidavits Under New Labor Law

The number of non-Communist affidavits filed by unions under the Taft-Hartley Law has doubled since November, it was reported.

Representative Gerald Landis disclosed that the NLRB has received a total of 29,418 affidavits from officers of AFL, CIO and independent unions. The most recent tabulation announced by the board dated November 5, listed a total of 11,098.

Mr. Landis said affidavits had been received from 20,934 local and international officers of AFL unions, 1,769 from those of the CIO, and 6,715 from independents.

Setback Hits Old Workers

Workers 45 years of age and older, who represent more than one-third of the nation's present labor force, will be hit particularly hard by any slowdown in business activity resulting in unemployment, Ewan Clague, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, recently declared.

In an article appearing in *Labor Review*, a Labor Department publication, he predicted that any displacement from their jobs at this age group will create "a national problem of the greatest importance."

The problem will eventually arise, he said, because:

1. Steady streamlining of the American industrial system is pushing "a very considerable number of workers in their forties out of their jobs and their careers," and

2. These people still expect to work until reaching 65. At 45 the "average man has ahead of him over 25 years of life."

The eventual choice that will have to be made, Mr. Clague said, is either to lower the present 65-year retirement age under the Social Security system to "remove these older workers from the labor market," or to take steps "to assure the continued usefulness of these age groups as productive workers."

It will not take any major depression to bring the problem to a head, either, Mr. Clague reported. Even a "business setback" with 5,000,000 unemployed and lasting only a year or so will do it, he predicted.

"The first business depression will cause deep concern as to the impact of unemployment on the older workers," he said. "In succeeding periods of recovery and prosperity this type of unemployment will not disappear, but will remain as an increasingly stubborn and difficult question."

"Spotlight on a Union" Tells Hatters' Story

The United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union is the subject of a book just published by the Dial Press. The volume is called "Spotlight on a Union" and the author is Donald B. Robinson, a former New York newspaperman specializing in labor affairs.

"Spotlight on a Union" traces the history of the Hatters Union from its earliest days down through the tribulations of the famous Danbury Hatters case, the fight to eliminate Communists after World War I and down to the present. The story is told in an authoritative and highly interesting way.

Food Costs Soar to New Highs

The yearly cost of food for a worker's family of three hit a new all-time high of \$670 calculated on the basis of prices prevailing in December, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported.

This figure compares with \$340.47 in the five years, 1935-39, and \$528.28 in 1946, the bureau said.

Each month for more than 40 years BAE has figured the cost of feeding an average family of three.

The so-called "market basket" includes the quantities of food an average family of three consumed in the five years, 1935-1939.

Thus the \$670 cost last year may be less than actually is being spent, because BAE has reported several times that the average food consumption last year was considerably higher than prewar.

These foods fall into six classifications, in turn broken down into separate items. The classifications are:

1. Meat products (three items, beef, lamb and pork).
2. Dairy products (three items, butter, cheese, fluid milk).
3. Poultry and eggs.
4. Cereals, including bakery products (four items) and "other cereal products" (eight items).
5. Fruits and vegetables (23 items, including fresh fruits and vegetables and canned fruits and vegetables).
6. Miscellaneous products (seven items, such as sirup, margarine, cooking oils, sugar, peanut butter, and shortenings).

Since November, 1946, soon after price controls and consumer subsidies were lifted, the cost of the family market basket has been steadily rising.

In that month it reached a new all-time high of \$635—the previous high having been \$615 in June, 1920.

Out of the \$664 spent at the retail store at the October figures, the farmer got \$366.92 or 55 cents out of each dollar. The grower's share varied with each type of food. For meat products he got 72 cents out of each dollar; for poultry and eggs 68 cents; for dairy products 62 cents. But he only got 29 cents out of each dollar spent for bakery products and 22 cents out of each consumer dollar spent for canned goods.

In 1935-1939 the farmer got only 41 cents out of each dollar spent for food at retail.

"Prices of farm products probably will average as high in 1948 as in 1947," BAE predicted.

New Pan-American Labor Group Forms

The Inter-American Labor Confederation came into being in Lima, Peru, with the approval of delegates representing trade union organizations from 17 nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Final action in the establishment of the new international labor organization, known as the CIAT, came at the closing session of the four-day conference which was called to set up a rival organization to the Communist-influenced Latin-American Workers Confederation.

Delegates chose Bernardo Ibanez to serve as first president of the CIAT, which will have its headquarters in Lima.

Two members of the United States delegation to the conference were named to the organization's executive board. They are George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and Bert Jewell, representing the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Petrillo Acquitted of Lea Act Violation

James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, was acquitted of the government's criminal charge that he violated the Lea Act prohibiting compulsion or attempted compulsion on broadcasters to hire more persons than are needed "to perform actual services." The trial was held in Chicago.

Commenting upon the decision rendered by Federal Judge Walter J. LaBuy, Daniel D. Carmel, attorney for Mr. Petrillo, declared:

"The essence of this decision is that the Lea Act is dead, and that, if in good faith, the union wants to request an employer to put on live musicians, and not have any standbys, and wants them to perform actual services, it is not a violation of the Lea Act."

Judge LaBuy found the government had failed to prove its case.

His verdict brought to an end a proceeding begun by the government here more than a year ago. The government cannot appeal the decision in the face of a finding of fact against it.

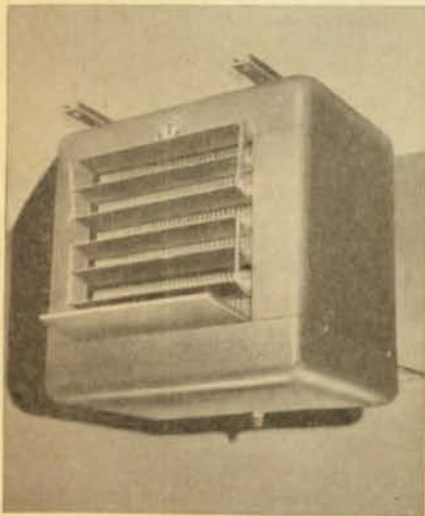
Insulated Cooling Unit

One of the problems faced in cooling a group of large rooms or common areas of moderate size has been overcome through employment of a new insulated unit cooler, just announced by Tenney Engineering, Inc., 26 Avenue B, Newark 5, N. J., manufacturers of temperature and humidity control equipment.

It is claimed that several of these insulated comfort coolers, remotely located and operated from a common condensing unit, permit cooling of a considerable area without the necessity for running exposed ducts or the expense of hidden duct work. An economy of space and a minimum of installation work is a further advantage claimed.

It is stated that this product, because of the efficient insulation of the casing, may be used for either comfort cooling or commercial refrigeration without the inconvenience of providing drip pans to receive the condensation which invariably forms on the outside of casings not thoroughly insulated.

The manufacturer states that sizes are available for cooling spaces up to 15,000 cu. ft. in volume. Where larger areas are to be cooled, or where it is desirable to provide a more even dispersion of cool air, the manufacturer recommends the use of multiple units, strategically located in several areas, for best results.



Insulated cooling unit eliminates all ducts and saves space. May be used for comfort cooling or commercial refrigeration.

It is stated that applications of these units include comfort cooling for offices, small stores, storage spaces and work rooms, or they can be used in refrigerators of meat markets, florists, bakers and for other types of product storage.

Sizes of these units range from 19½" x 19½" x 12½" to 43" x 23½" x 12½". Each unit is finished in a maroon crackle outside coating.



Navy Has Shock-Proof Lights

Fire and shock, the greatest enemies of lighting units aboard fighting ships, are combated by two new types of luminaries developed by Westinghouse now being tested on Navy submarines, destroyers and larger vessels. The new units are designed not only to give the Navy the best lighting ever seen aboard ship but to withstand 2,000 foot-pounds shock impact and extreme heat. Even when enveloped in fire, the plastic-glass material used in the new fixtures produces chiefly nitrogen, an inert gas that smothers flames.

The plastic-glass material used in the new fixtures to both reflect and transmit light is called "glass melamine Micarta" and was developed during the war by plastics experts for building electrical control boards for Navy ships. Ten layers of glass cloth are coated with melamine resin, a glue-like substance with a cyanamid base, to make the thin, strong reflectors. These layers are then pressed together and heated. At the same time they are formed into round and curved shapes as necessary for the different types of lighting fixtures.

Fluorescent fixtures are about two feet long with curved sides made of glass melamine Micarta. The rest of the unit is made of aluminum finished in white enamel. The fixture directs light downward to the work plane and also permits sufficient indirect light to escape through the translucent plastic-glass sides to provide general room illumination. This combination of

good light on the work areas and general room illumination is important psychologically in making tight ship's quarters seem more spacious.

Incandescent reflectors are made of plastic-glass formed into a round shape. Either a 50- or a 150-watt lamp is used depending on the size of the fixture. The 150-watt unit, for example, directs two-thirds of the light downward and transmits the rest through the glass melamine Micarta for general lighting.

All-in-One Welding Machine

Everything needed for automatic welding—welding head, control equipment, welding transformer and work positioning equipment—is now available in a single package. This Westinghouse unit is the first complete package of automatic welding equipment engineered, built and sold by a single manufacturer.



Welding hub to end-bell of an electric motor on the Weldo-matic welder which has a maximum capacity of 2,000 amperes.

The standard weldomatic head, suitable for welding with alternating or direct current, operates with a capacity of 1,200 amperes AC. Special nozzles are available for 2,000 amperes AC. Capacity for DC welding is 800 amperes. The head is so designed that it can be rotated 360 degrees in the vertical or horizontal plane. As a result, it can be mounted in any position for welding. Nozzles and knurled drive wire feed rolls are supplied to accommodate ⅜", ½", ⅝" and ¾" wire diameter. Wire feed is automatic. The speed of the driving motor is controlled by the burn off rate of the welding wire through a bridge hook-up consisting of arc voltage, control generator field and a potentiometer.

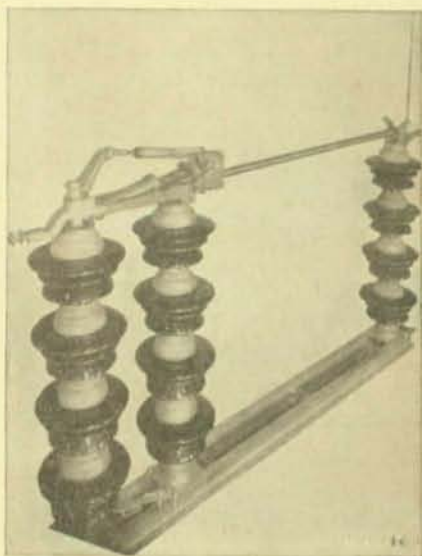
The motor-generator set is driven

by a 2 hp., 220/440 volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle AC motor. A 2-pole constant-potential generator supplies the control current and a 2-pole variable-voltage generator supplies current to the driving motor in the head. Control relays and contactors required in the operating circuit are mounted in the control panel. Control equipment for starting and stopping the welding arc and traverse mechanism, as well as adjustment for arc length, is mounted on the operator's panel.

The work positioning equipment is supplied as needed for the job from semi-standard designs of: travel carriages, mounting pedestal, rotator, positioner and turning rolls.

High Voltage Disconnectors

A new line of group-operated disconnecting switches for 115- to 230-kv outdoor service has been announced by the Switchgear Divisions of the General Electric Company. Designated Type RF, the new switch features silver-to-silver line-pressure contacts, a simplified operating mechanism, and complete elimination of current-carrying braids.



The single-pole of G-E rotating-insulator horn-gap switch, 161KV, 600-Amp, 3-pole single-throw type RF in closed position.

On the hinge end of the switch, the silver surface of the movable blade engages the silver surface of a U-shaped clip. The clip is backed by adjustable stainless steel compression springs. This assures a positive contact at all times during opening and closing operations, and prevents burning of the switch.

The main contacts also are without braids, and have silver-to-silver line-pressure contacts. They close under a controlled pressure which eliminates unnecessary scoring and excessive wear of the contacts.

The enclosed blade rotating mechanism is designed to permit over-travel of the rotating insulator stack without causing additional rotation of the blade. This eliminates any necessity for critical adjustment of the main operating mechanism.

The main moving parts of the switch are equipped with anti-friction bearings and the blade is fully counter-balanced for all positions. The switch can be furnished for mounting in other than the standard upright position if required.

New Design in Goggles

The new, Watchmocket No. 30 Eye Savers has been designed to fit comfortably, easily, over all types of glasses . . . even the widest safety spectacles. The sturdy frame is molded . . . withstands heavy impact. An extra large bridge-size provides universal fit, comfortable for day-long wear. Shatterproof Impax plastic

lenses exceed Federal specifications for impact-resisting goggles. They protect costly prescription glasses from scratches or breakage—eliminate



The Watchmocket improved safety goggle.

risk of broken glass penetrating the eye in case of accident. No need to throw the whole goggle away if Eye Savers lenses or frames are damaged. Frame or lenses can be replaced in a jiffy—at low cost. Exceptional light weight of this goggle encourages workers' cooperation in eye-safety programs.



In the jet-black photometric laboratory of the Westinghouse Lighting Division stands this snow-white room with 20 sides. Known to lighting engineers as an "icosahedron," the room is built like a huge Easter egg shell that opens into two halves. In this picture, the "shell" is open with just half of its interior showing. Here it is possible to test the efficiency of new type street lighting units. A laboratory technician is shown placing a street luminaire in the room for tests. The white walls provide perfect light reflection and the brightness of this reflection will be measured by a photocell located in a small window at one side.

Education Needed

(Continued from page 15)

study of the growth of education needs, particularly of young people themselves who wish to pursue some type of work in the thirteenth and fourteenth grades.

In pointing out the great variety of types of administration and control, the Commission urged better coordination of the entire educational program of the various states. The Commission recommends that a state-wide plan be adopted in the various states for community college training and that this training be coordinated with and brought in relation to the present educational facilities, both public and private.

States Need Strengthening

Pointing out that there is no Federal system of education and a chaotic system of coordination prevails in the states, the President's Commission urges the strengthening of state educational set-ups through the appointment of an outstanding board of education and the coordination of all education from the nursery through the university within each state.

The Commission in urging participation of the Federal Government in the educational processes says, "A proper balance must be maintained among the Federal Government, the State government, the local government, and the institutions with respect to the responsibility each carries. Local and institutional initiative must be nourished. State responsibility must play its role within the framework of these two demands. But it must be remembered by all units of government that the entire nation as a whole has a vital stake in the program of education maintained by the States, local communities and institutions. This stake must not be jeopardized by failure on the part of the States and local institutions to meet national needs adequately.

Make Education Cabinet Post?

In order that the Federal Government might play its part in an improved program the Commission recommends increased financial support to the U. S. Office of Education and an elevation in the status of the Office of Education commensurate with its projected new responsibilities. A Secretary of Education with cabinet rank, an undersecretaryship or a Federal Board of Education are suggested as three approaches to improve the status of the Office of Education.

Recognizing the need for additional adult education facilities, the Commission recommends greater cooperation among State, Federal and local groups. The community which is closest to the individual can provide

facilities and opportunities and the colleges and universities can provide facilities and teacher training. The states can underwrite special community education programs and perhaps organize state adult education councils. The Federal Government should organize in the Office of Education an aggressive adult education program while at the same time a national council on adult education should be formed. The third task of the Federal Government is the establishment of special commissions on education by radio and motion pictures with both government and non-government groups represented.

Other aspects of the educational life of the nation were also discussed in varying detail such as voluntary agencies, private schools, teachers' colleges, proprietary schools, etc. But of primary interest to the wage earners of the country is the bold and aggressive recommendations for greater community opportunity and responsibility which will, of course, benefit both the community and the individual.

Copies of the reports of the President's Commission on Higher Education are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The prices are: Vol. I, "Establishing the Goals," 40 cents; Vol. II, "Equalizing and Expanding Individual Opportunities," 35 cents, and Vol. III, "Organizing Higher Education," 30 cents.

President's Commission on Higher Education

George F. Zook, chairman—president of the American Council on Education.

Sarah G. Blanding, president of Vassar College.

O. C. Carmichael, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

Arthur H. Compton, president of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and 1927 winner of the Nobel Award for physics.

Henry A. Dixon, president of Weber College, Ogden, Utah.

Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans.

John R. Emens, president of Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.

Alvin C. Eurich, academic vice president of Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.

Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond, Va., Times-Leader, and biographer of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Algo D. Henderson, associate commissioner of education of New York state and formerly president of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, director of the higher education division of

the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Lewis W. Jones, president of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

Horace M. Kallen, dean of graduates for political and social science, New School of Social Research, New York, N. Y.

Fred J. Kelly, now retired, but formerly chief of the division of higher education of the U. S. Office of Education.

Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Ohio State Farm Bureau Federation.

T. R. McConnell, dean of the College of Science, Literature & Arts, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Earl J. McGrath, dean of arts and sciences, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Martin R. P. McGuire, dean of the graduate school, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Agnes Meyer, writer, Washington, D. C.

Harry K. Newburn, president of the University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

Bishop G. Bromley Onam, Bishop of the New York Area, Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Mark Starr, educational director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL).

George D. Stoddard, president of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Harold H. Swift, chairman of the board of trustees, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Ordway Tead, chairman of the Board of Higher Education, New York City and social science editor of Harper & Brother.

Goodrich C. White, president of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, president of the Jewish Institute of New York.

Staff Personnel: Francis J. Brown of the American Council on Education, Executive Secretary.

A. B. Bonds, Jr., Member of the White House Staff, Assistant Executive Secretary.

VA Loans \$273 Million To Vets In Two Years

The Veterans Administration has reported it has approved more than 85,000 GI business loans amounting to \$273,000,000 in the two years the loan program has been operating.

In that period, 10,886 loans totaling \$23,157,600 have been repaid in full. Defaults and apparent defaults have amounted to 6,723, but through November 25, only 2,231 claims had been paid by VA, it said.

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

Bowlers Given Last Call to National I.B.E.W. Tourney

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Brother Roy Zell, the publicity chairman for the National I. B. E. W. Bowling League, announces the last call for all I. B. E. W. bowlers—or teams—to participate in the Fourth National I. B. E. W. Tournament to be held in St. Louis, Mo., March 27 and 28, 1948.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Entry blanks will be furnished by request from League Secretary Edgar Sorenzen, 5840 Staley Avenue, St. Louis 23, Mo. Apply for them as soon as possible and return them promptly—as the closing date is midnight, February 15, 1948.

Local No. 1 and the I. B. E. W. League of St. Louis are prepared to give all bowlers a real tournament. Don't forget to specify the number of rooms needed for each league and please do not forget to send your address with entries.

ENTRY FEES: Team event, \$10; doubles, \$3; singles, \$1. Each event costing \$1.50 per man to bowl.

St. Louis wants you; St. Louis needs you; St. Louis likes you; and most of all St. Louis will be waiting for you and looking for you March 27 and 28.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.

The Lover of (Light) Work.

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History's Pages Prove Great Figures Always Have Enemies

L. U. 3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—The month of February brings to us the birthday anniversaries of Washington and Lincoln, the two great men that led our nation through two of its most trying times. In honoring them let us not forget that they suffered more than their share of abuse and ingratitude for their efforts toward making these United States of ours a really democratic nation.

Great men have always suffered at the hands of their contemporaries who, though benefiting from the efforts of these great men, never miss an opportunity to belittle and deride their accomplishments.

We have the same thing today in spite of the fact that we know that there are men who will deliberately circulate a lie against a man whose ideals and efforts have helped the so-called, common man in his efforts to obtain his fair share of this world's goods and comforts. These men are autocrats at heart and he that interferes in any way with their aims is, in these days, labeled a Communist. In past times they were Bolsheviks, Socialists or Anar-

chists. Each period has its favorite bugaboo and always we have those that easily forget the good a man does or has done and seem to be only too happy to swallow with great enjoyment, and then enlarge upon and spread, any scrap of scandal or libel that comes his way.

We have in mind particularly the attitude of all too many of the members of organized labor who have fallen for the propaganda of the enemies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal for the working man, to the extent that they take great pleasure in spreading this same propaganda. They, seemingly, have forgotten that it was due to our late President's ability to handle the politicians in Congress that we now have Social Security, Bank Insurance, the Wage and Hour Law, the HOLC, which saved the homes of many of us, and the WPA, which kept so many of us out of the breadlines and the Hoovervilles of the times.

The present (80th) Congress, which we voted in with so much hope last year, has rewarded us by passing the Taft-Hartley Law which, in spite of all the propaganda to the contrary, nullifies important parts of the Wagner Act, the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act and the Clayton Act which exempted labor unions from application of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The newspapers, magazines and the radio are continuously extolling the virtues of the T-H Law and condemning all that oppose it, from President Truman right down the line to the lowliest liberal. Do our gullible brethren see the brass knuckles under the silk gloves? Not they. They are sold on the idea that we must have a Republican president and can't wait to get on the band wagon.

Representative Charles J. Kerstein, of Wisconsin, a member of the congressional committee now investigating the printers' strike, has predicted the possibility of amending the T-H Law to legalize the closed shop, probably because he sees the injustice of the ban. There's an opportunity for not only the Wisconsin brothers but all of us to let him know that we approve his idea to the end that if we can't do away with this law in its entirety, at present, we may modify the most objectionable features.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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Lincoln's Words on Tribute 90 Years Ago Are Recalled

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—"That is the real issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle

between these two principles, right and wrong, throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time. The one is the common right of humanity, the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, 'You toil and work and earn bread and I'll eat it!'"

The above was written 90 years ago by Abraham Lincoln and with the change of one word applies with equal force today as it did then. Instead of "the divine right of kings," "the divine right of capital." All over the world today the United States is on the side of "the divine right of men to collect tribute from their fellowmen for the right to live."

The United States was founded after a revolution by force and violence. It was settled by men who hated hereditary privilege and desired to live where freedom and equality prevailed. Now we have our own hereditary privilege, to whom we pay tribute before we eat, and now we are giving our substance and we are prepared to give our young men to defend the right of a few men to claim the world as their property.

The "divine right" to own land was killed in 1917 and there will be no peace in the world until the dispossessed peoples of the earth are in possession of their inheritance, the world they live in.

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

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Electrical Workers Cast Dissenting Vote at Detroit Meet

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—Our local has not made this section of the JOURNAL for quite some time and I believe a lot of things have been happening in the Motor City worth telling you about. First of all, we are all busy. Through the years Detroit has had its share of work and the general shortage of help is as apparent here as elsewhere in the industry. Some favorable progress has been made in wage increases in keeping with the trend throughout the industry. The Day and Zimmerman, Inc., the L. E. Myers Construction Co., Utilities Line Construction Co., Inc., and Hoosier Engineering Co., contractors here, have been doing the major portion of the Detroit Edison Co.'s construction for the past year. The lineman's rate has been increased to \$2.25 an hour and the contractors contribute 1 percent of the total payroll to the I. B. E. W. Pension Fund.

Members of Local No. 17 employed by the City of Detroit have successfully negotiated a wage increase to \$2 an hour. However, at the Detroit Edison Company the going has not been so good. After a lengthy period of negotiating, our Edison members agreed on September 2 to arbitrate the wage issue and the arbitration award was an increase of 9 percent, effective as of June 30, 1947. George W. Taylor, professor at the University of Pennsylvania in the School of Finance and Economics, was the chairman. Oscar Johnson, representing the Electrical Workers, cast a dissenting vote with respect to the amount of increase, for three reasons, as follows: "In the report of findings by the chairman of the board

of arbitration, the chairman, in stating the union's position, disregarded the following factors, which I feel are important and had they been given more consideration, would have resulted in a higher award:

"1. The company's ability to pay.

"2. Higher wage rates of comparable companies for similar jobs are shown by union exhibits of actual comparisons.

"3. The rapid rise in cost of living since the so-called pattern of second-round increases was established.

"If new ground cannot be plowed through arbitration in the electric utilities industry and if all arbitration awards were to be based on maintaining an established industry pattern, static conditions and wage rates would obtain."

The contract between the union and the Detroit Edison Company had expired in March, 1947, and the union accepted a temporary increase of 6 per cent, which was in effect until the arbitrators' decision was made. The 9 per cent increase brought the linesmen's rate to \$1.95 an hour.

There definitely seems to be a feeling by the majority of arbitrators in line with and agreeable to the members of the Edison Institute and NAM, that established wage patterns, namely rounds 1, 2 and proposed 3, will be used to satisfy any need of grievance arising out of a wage dispute. However, it must and will be made clear to the "bought and stay bought" Congress, that the organized groups do not work to win a great war only to be reduced to a European standard of living by the continuance of lush war profits in time of peace. The burden of this period of adjustment must be borne equally if progress and peace are to endure. I believe this to be the goal toward which men have long labored.

We, in the labor movement, must not relax our efforts to build a better and sounder economy with a full reward for honest labor. It is axiomatic that when labor is fully rewarded, a higher standard of living for all obtains. These are tough days for organized labor. The opportunist has seized the reins of the legislature and has done a cheap job well, but a future Congress will learn the difference between the promoted mandates and basic inequities.

ROBERT GUYOT, P. S.

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All Urged to Be Active in New AFL Political League

L. U. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.—It has been some time since you have heard from Local No. 22, but you can rest assured that we are still on the ball and doing a job we are all proud of, in spite of the anti-labor laws now in effect and we can continue to make progress as usual if every Brother does his part individually.

This brings to mind a privilege which everyone of us should exercise; namely, take out a membership in Labor's Educational and Political League. But by no means should we be content with membership only. We should each of us attend all meetings of the organization and accept the various committee jobs and help bring about the desired ends for which the organization was formed.

We all know that powerful forces are working to destroy the standard of living that organized labor has established in our country and we must unite solidly to send men to our Congress who believe that the common working man of this country is entitled to decent wages and living conditions.

On the 12th of December we held our annual family party and dance. It is our big social event of the year and from all reports everyone had a good time. The evening was spent dancing and visiting with plenty of refreshments and sandwiches for everyone. The entire membership of Local Union No. 22 wishes to thank Brother Frank W. Jacobs, vice president of the new Eleventh District, for taking time out from his many duties to attend our party and for the splendid talk he made during intermission.

Brother Jacobs confined his talk almost entirely to the Taft-Hartley Law and pointed out the effects it has had on labor and what will eventually happen unless the working men and women of this country make it their business to learn who their friends are.

We had another very pleasant surprise in the presence of Brother "Skip" Harvey, of Kansas City, who came up with Brother Jacobs. Many old acquaintances were renewed and the talk flowed fast and furiously about Brothers, who worked together on jobs long ago. Brother Harvey invited us all to attend the next District meeting which will be held in Kansas City this coming spring.

In closing we want to again remind all L. B. E. W. members that they have a date at the polls when the next national election day comes along.

SHEPPARD R. JONES, P. S.

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List of People Who Are Not "Michigan's Labor Leaders"

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—At one of our recent meetings, a good deal of interesting discussion took place about the Taft-Hartley Act and its possible and probable influence on the lives of both our union and its membership. This particular meeting, like most regular meetings, was perhaps not over 10 per cent in attendance; and for that reason it might be well to review it for our readers.

The subject was spearheaded by a vigorous talk by I. B. R. Mal Harris, who decried the apparent laxity and disinterest towards the viciousness of the bill; and who specifically pointed out the unprincipled attempts by its sponsors and advertisers to segregate the union leader from the union member by pronouncing them objects of hate and love, respectively.

In other words, Mr. Taft et al. have only the kindest affection for the dear union Brothers if only they will just help get rid of the base people who lead them around by the hand. Brother Harris thinks Mr. Taft et al. should think up something new and convincing; but it is really alarming how many of our neighbors OUTSIDE the unions go for this baloney.

This brought us to the problem of the man sitting next to us in the meeting. All in all, he has a pretty fair idea as to who his friends are. He is not too

well acquainted with the legal blandishments of the act; and it's a little bit thick to expect him to take a course in law. He just wants to know where he can put his slug where it will do the most good to protect his bread and butter. His chief weapon is a vote in a not-too-democratic system.

Toward this end, Brother Joe Basso has prepared a list of influential people in Michigan who are NOT union leaders. We, and our neighbors, put these men in power; and it's not too early to renew acquaintances before November 2.

Voting FOR the Taft-Hartley Act, with respective district numbers are: *Congressmen* Earl C. Michener (2), Paul W. Shafer (3), C. E. Hoffman (4), Bartel J. Jonkman (5), William W. Blackney (6), Jesse P. Walcott (7), Fred L. Crawford, deceased (8), Albert J. Engel (9), Roy O. Woodruff (10), John B. Bennett (12), Howard A. Coffin (13), H. F. Youngblood (14), George A. Dondero (17). Also *Senators* Homer Ferguson, Arthur H. Vandenberg.

Voting AGAINST the Taft-Hartley Act with their districts are: *Congressmen* George G. Sadowski (1), John Lesinski (16), John Dingel (15).

The December JOURNAL said in part: "... The Taft-Hartley Act was conceived with the same animus as the court injunction campaign of 1910 to 1932. It represents an old, obsolete notion of labor-management relations. It believes that management is superior to labor. It believes in one law for the rich and one law for the poor. It has been hypocritical in that it was ushered in with a cry for free enterprise, when free enterprise for labor meant a series of base restrictions. It has produced a situation in the United States which nearly every honest man characterizes as an interruption of the good labor-management relations accumulated during the war and after. It is likely to be rejected by the American people; but it will not be rejected without a stern struggle. . . ."

Local Union No. 58, officers and members, are in unanimous resolve to both know and write our Congressmen, to advise them of our individual and collective opinions, to sell our friends, neighbors, and relations on the merits of our case. We join the American Federation of Labor in a united national campaign to repeal the act and repudiate the Michigan legislators who aided in its enactment.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

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Seattle Local Terms Policy Committee Meetings Assets

L. U. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—Here are belated Season's Greetings to all.

The boys of the Renton Unit threw a party for the old-timers and to wish "Blackie" Crowe the best of luck in his retirement from the line game.

December 13 brought together the delegates from all over the state at the regular quarterly meeting of the Policy Committee. These get-togethers have been a real asset to the welfare of the local. It affords the fellows an opportunity to get their local problems and ideas over to the entire local and prevent sectional troubles from developing to the detriment to the membership.

An addition to the regular business

procedure, a dinner was held with presentation of 25-year pins to members going on I. B. E. W. pension. Brothers T. A. Jack and J. H. Porter were honor guests at this dinner. "Tommy" Jack has been a member of the Brotherhood for 44 years and a member of No. 77's auditing committee for the past 35 years. We'll miss him around here. Brother Porter entered the Brotherhood at the termination of World War I. The best of luck to these "old-timers."

The Policy Committee endorsed the new *Local No. 77 Brotherhood Bulletin* as something we have needed for a long time. We'll be looking for a copy of the *Bulletin* in our mail boxes after the first of the year.

Brother "Lou" Taylor dropped in to say hello and tell us how things were going up around Anchorage, Alaska.

A letter from Harold Lenahan from Aberdeen means he came back from Alaska to work for our friend A. W. McKenzie. "Mac" is another Brother who has gone up and is now general foreman for the Grays Harbor P. U. D.

G. I. PATTE, P. S.

Tampa Has New Union Hall; Plans Unified Vote Drive

L. U. 108, TAMPA, FLA.—I am sending under separate cover some photos of the building owned and used by Local No. 108. If you can use some of these in the *JOURNAL* it will please the members very much.

We still have a great deal to do to make the place attractive and homelike, such as buying lobby furniture, pictures, signs, etc., but this will work out eventually as the opportunities occur.

The inside wiremen recently negotiated an advance from \$1.75 to \$2 per hour and the negotiations with the telephone workers and the company are progressing smoothly.

The outlook for Florida seems pretty good but very little new work is being planned for the Tampa vicinity.

Through the Central Trades and Labor Assembly there is a movement to pool the political efforts of all factions and groups of labor in the 1948 elections, which I hope will prove effective all over the nation. One clear and decisive demonstration that labor is capable of defeating its enemies and rewarding its friends would prevent such one-sided laws as the Taft-Hartley Law for a long time in the future.

L. T. PAYNE, P. S.

God Bless the Women of Labor . . . And Their Votes!

L. U. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.—This piece is being written on Christmas Day, so there isn't going to be any hate in it. It is hard to keep your mind on your peevish when everybody is trying to make everyone else happy. Seems as though there's a sermon in that thought, but sermons are not our line. Rather it is the province of this column to add up the profits and losses of the past year. As the list is too long for our allotted space, we will mention only our chief

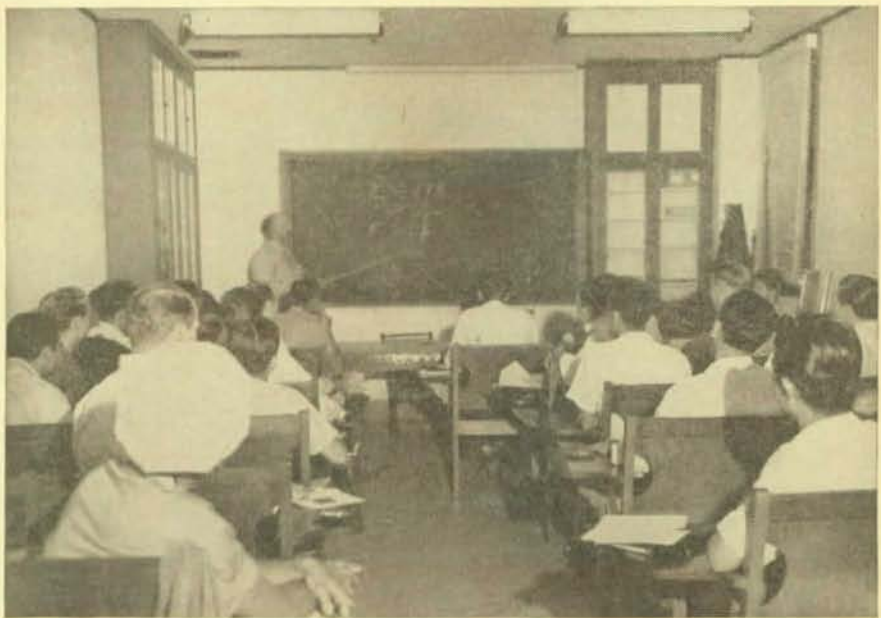
Tampa Local Buys New Union Hall



This building at the corner of Franklin and Henderson Streets was formerly a garage and salesroom. It was purchased by Local Union No. 108 and remodeled in 1945 for use as meeting hall and offices. The meeting room can be closed off from the offices and entered at the door at the left in the photo. The entrance on the right side is 1700 Franklin Street, opens into a spacious lounging lobby from which offices, committee rooms, etc., are entered.



The west half of the building is the assembly room, 40 x 65 feet. At the south end there is an entrance lobby opening to Henderson Street, also rest rooms and a utility room. Over this part is a room for storage or practical work classes.



This well-lighted library-classroom provides plenty of space for the 24 student seats; a curtain pulls down over the blackboard for visual instruction. Bookcases may be extended along the left wall as the need arises.

loss: that of several old and valued members who have passed on. Also several wives of members have died during the year. The members, themselves, have been given space in the obituary column so it is to the wives, living and dead, that we pay tribute at this time. The members' wives who have passed away this year must be counted as part of the local's losses, even as those who remain are a part of its assets. They are the unsung heroes of our little part of the labor world, working in the background seven days a week at straight time, sharing the good times and the bad, shoring up their menfolks in the fight for labor's place in the sun. The success of the efforts of any local union depends on the morale of the membership, and that morale hinges on the cooperation of the womenfolk. They are active in the social affairs of the local and they have a surprising grasp of the general problems of labor. Your correspondent found out long ago that it is the *Electrical Worker's* lady who reads the JOURNAL first and brings to the attention of friend husband various articles of interest. The ladies on the Kansas side of the Kaw have maintained a social organization for several years, headed by Mrs. George Brown, whose husband and three sons are stalwart members of Local No. 124.

In the coming year it will be the ladies who, with their votes, will kick out the members of a Congress that has stifled new housing, brought about \$1-butter and is doing its best to murder labor unions and the American way of life.

God bless the women of labor! And their votes!

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

Portland Writer Praises Contents of New Journal

L. U. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.—Hello from Local No. 125, Portland, Oreg., out in that wonderful Northwest. It has been quite some time since you last heard from us but rest assured that we are still going strong. What with making kilowatts and building highways and depots for them, it seems that we have been too busy to write. The number of these kilowatts is continually establishing new all-time records; however, there is still a small amount left in reserve, much too small for comfort, and if Mother Nature doesn't go too far astray of her plotted course, if the shoe string is not stretched too far and if guesses are correct, we don't expect that any one will go wanting.

The incentive for writing has been greatly increased of late as a result of the recent change in the editing policy of the JOURNAL, although my incentive was wished on me. The boss said, "You write an article." (Is that democracy?) Have you noticed the wider scope, the more interesting and informative material and the well-thought-out editorials? Then there are the Executive Council transactions and comments from this body. With this great improvement the rank and file of the union should now have a somewhat better picture of what transpires in the International.

Another commendable feature of this new policy is the I. B. E. W. labor news

releases to the management trade journals which, by education, are most certain to play a small part toward building and maintaining better relations between labor and management. Better relations mean better understanding and this, in turn, will help better conditions.

One unhappy entry appeared in the transactions, however, stating that some of the brothers are having difficulty with their pensions due to discrepancies in the policy information. This can be very disheartening to the ones involved and it should be a lesson to every Brother to examine his own policy and make sure that all is in order.

Our appreciation and congratulations to the editors for this new JOURNAL.

Last month we lost our popular, hard-working and highly successful business manager, Heavy (Henry W.) Newcombe, when he resigned after a promotion to international representative in the Northwest area. We will miss him greatly but our loss will be a gain for the International. Bob (R. H.) Wooden, who has been an assistant for some time, has been appointed to fill the unexpired term. Heavy is assigned to the states of Oregon and Washington.

The Columbia Power Trades Council held their regular annual meeting last month and Heavy was elected to the office of executive secretary, the office formerly held by Oscar Harbak. To the uninformed, the C. P. T. C. is a council of 16 trade unions similar to a local building trades council organized specifically to represent, bargain and negotiate for all hourly employees of the Bonneville Power Administration. The signed collective bargaining agreement between the council and the administration has greatly improved labor relations, working conditions and wages and the agreement is energetically supported by both labor and the administration.

This month negotiations for contract adjustments have been opened and for some time our business agents will be very busy as there are 20 different agreements that are due for renegotiation. We are placing great hopes in our business agents and negotiating committees that they will arrive at an increase in wages which will compensate for the increase in living expenses that have rapidly developed during the past year.

Now that the hunting season is over and the true descriptions of the big ones that got away have been thoroughly digested, new topics will have to be taken up in the "bull" sessions.

FLOYD PARKER, P. S.

"Keep What You're Thankful For," Says Local No. 212

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO—As I am writing this article between Christmas and the New Year, I am very thankful for everything that we in this fine country have—that is, our nice homes for our children and ability through our work to give them most of the things they want. So for that let us strive to do whatever we can to preserve our homes and the future of our children by helping to protect the rights of our union and labor in general. Back your officers 100 per cent in their fight to beat the awful enemy of unions—the Taft-Hartley Law. Let's all cooperate.

And now for some local news. I am sorry to report several deaths among some of our members' families. First, Frank Seilacher lost his wife, Stanley and Howard Doerger lost their father, George and Edward D. Morris lost their mother, and Frank Bramlage lost his brother. The deepest and sincerest sympathies from the local union to the bereaved families. May they rest in peace.

Our sick list at this writing shows Kinly Biggs ill of pneumonia and Richard Hayes reporting ill, as is Ed Bender and George Huber, Sr., and Grover Alfred. And a late note tells me our Edward Kusler is to be operated on. I hope, as does the entire local, each and every member is up and around very, very soon.

And here is a press notice of a marriage of last summer, which was given to me in December. Miss Beverly Simmons, daughter of our member, Stewart Connors, was married on July 4, 1947, to Mr. Alvin Lambers, also a member of Local Union No. 212. My personal congratulations, plus all of those of the members who wish the young folks the best of the best wishes. (If you members tell me the news, I will always try to write it into our JOURNAL. Please remember that, all you folks!)

Now as this article will be the last to reach our Local Union No. 212 before our annual dance on St. Valentine's Day, Saturday, February 14, 1948, to be held at the Hotel Netherland Plaza's Hall of Mirrors, Brother Elmer Rabanus and myself have worked hard to get a fine program together for everyone's pleasure and enjoyment; so please accept our invitation to come down and enjoy yourself with your Brothers and co-workers and wives. We can and do guarantee you a really enjoyable evening. Swell danceable music by Gene Wagner and a superb floor show by Miss Kelly, and cold golden amber fluid to quench your thirst. Sounds good, doesn't it? Of course it does, come on down and find out yourself, will you?

I believe a lot of you members don't know what a remarkably good bowling team Local No. 212 has bowling in the A. F. of L. Bowling League on Sunday afternoons. Well, at this present writing our boys are in first place. I know that the bowlers who go to St. Louis to represent Local No. 212 in the I. B. E. W. bowling tournament can and will give a real good account of themselves. And so until next time once again it is *au revoir* from Local No. 212's news bound.

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

Three Veteran Toledo Members Die During Past Month

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO—Since the last edition Local No. 245, Toledo, Ohio, has lost three of its loyal brothers. Death has called them from our midst but they are not forgotten. They are Brother George Dorr, a member of the local 13 years; Brother Earl Gibson, a member of the local 11 years; Brother Lorenzo Dimario, a member of the local 17 years.

At the regular meeting of the local on January 8 an informal party was held in honor of Brother Jay Swank. The recent retirement of Brother Swank was reported here previously. The local saw

fit to honor Brother Swank for his long period of loyal membership with a party and a gift of a very nice engraved watch. All the Brothers attending gave their good wishes and needless to say partook of the excellent refreshments.

Now that the new year is here, are we going to try to do more than in the past to make this country and the whole world a better place for ourselves, our families, and our neighbors? If we do it will help.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

Committees on Un-American Activities Hit by Writer

L. U. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—The Taft-Hartley edict is causing too much concern. It should be and will be the acid test. Let us have no apprehension. If we are good and true and stand shoulder to shoulder, we shall win.

The pseudo-law is trying to split us, but can only do that if we let it.

Our political campaign is taking shape. It could be the beginning of the end of single party rule in the U. S. It remains to be seen if two parties are better than one.

In the November issue of the JOURNAL there is a copy of the Bill of Rights. Article I says free speech cannot be abridged. That means: An American can think as he pleases, keep his thoughts secret or shout them over the housetops. The House Committee on Un-American Activities does not know that. Let us send a copy of the Bill of Rights to both the House and the committee.

According to a barker on the radio, Nimrod, the old man with the money bags, alias, NAM, made a profit of 18 billions in 1947.

The barker set about demonstrating how righteous, virtuous and admirable the achievement. No one denies that; of course, 36 billions would be twice as righteous, etc.

Your money was inflated to pay for that.

RENE LAMBERT, P. S.

Inside Unit.

"Make the Ballot Box Your Atom Bomb" for Labor Foes

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—To our friends and Brothers from all over the nation, who extended us a hearty greeting and a prosperous future for 1947, we are appreciative and inspired for your kind wishes, as 1947 gave Local No. 317 a very good year and we are looking forward to a bigger and better 1948. The real spirit of unionism, of what it means to labor and the prosperity of the future, is being better understood and executed at the present time, far more than in the past as all union men and women seem to take a great interest in the protection of their rights which are being challenged by the enemies of labor. I am hoping that the Christmas present to all organized labor in 1948 shall be the hopeful rewards of their untiring efforts. These rewards are the continuation and improvement of our living standards. Better wages and conditions! But in 1948 we will have to fight, as we have never fought before. Let the ballot box be your atom bomb against the oppressors of organized labor's efforts

and belief. The right to live and live decently. Local No. 317 is surely going to be "on the line" in the coming elections. So, to our neighbor, fellow craftsman, and organized labor, Local No. 317 sends best regards and prosperity for 1948, hoping the same spirit and determination that means prosperity as we see it is with you all.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

U. S. Dollars Are Needed in Canada to Insure Prosperity

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONT.—It has always been a difficult task to get anyone to act on the sick committee of our local, as the only time the average member gives any thought to anyone who is sick is when he is sick himself, and then he wants to know why the sick committee hasn't been around to see him. However, we are fortunate in having the services of a very capable man who is willing to act in this capacity, and that is our vice president, Brother Chuck Bailey. Brother Chuck has spent a great deal of his spare time visiting the sick and taking them smokes and reading material and keeping them up to date on what is going on at local meetings, as well as transacting business for them that they are unable to attend to themselves. This work at times has required an entire Sunday. Nor does Brother Bailey forget the pensioners whom he presents occasionally with the odd pack of smokes or package of tobacco. On the whole, Brother Chuck is doing a swell job and should be given a well-deserved vote of thanks by this local union.

One of our biggest contractors in Toronto, the Canada Electric, did something recently that was unique, and that was to treat all its employees to a turkey dinner, with all the trimmings. Just the fact that they gave them a dinner is not so odd, but the fact that it was done for no apparent reason, other than that it was near Christmas and perhaps the lads looked a little hungry and could stand a good nourishing meal, is the unusual part, as there were no speeches or pep talks that you would naturally expect at an affair of this nature. Just eat, drink, and be merry, was the program of the day. Even the other usual forms of after-dinner entertainers were dispensed with, which shows that whoever organized the affair was familiar with electricians' preference for their own peculiar type of entertainment, which they enjoy to varying degrees, depending on their capacity, their luck and their skill. Therefore, it can only be assumed that the dinner was given as a good-will gesture to the employees.

We are in a constant state of doubt regarding future prospects for work, due to the lack of American dollars in Canada. Mr. C. D. Howe, the minister of reconstruction, who has jurisdiction over the new import regulations, has stated that many commercial and industrial expansion projects must be deferred, which means the cancellation of millions of dollars worth of new buildings and loss of jobs for thousands of building-trade mechanics. There have not been any definite cancellations as yet, but there are plenty of rumors. In Toronto alone there are rumors that the seven-million-dollar

Bank of Nova Scotia building will be stopped, and the 53-million dollar subway planned by the Toronto Transportation Commission, which was expected to start in 1948, may be delayed further, as well as other projects too numerous to mention. The Canadian Federation of Building Trades Councils has sent a very strong protest to Ottawa, pointing out the harm that can be caused by such a strict import ban as proposed and the possibility of bringing about a depression in the building trades, which being a major industry, would eventually affect other business and cause a general depression such as we had in the 1930's.

Our hopes were given a boost recently by President Truman, when he asked Congress to spend about four and a half billion dollars in Canada on purchases for the relief of Europe, and that kind of spending would end our worries for several years, as we have been spending about 75 million dollars a month more in the U. S. than the U. S. has been spending in Canada, which amounts to around a billion dollars a year.

Therefore European countries are not the only ones directly affected by what Congress does with the Marshall plan. But at the time of writing, Congress seems to be a bit dubious about spending all those billions, so we don't know whether we will have a boom or bust.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

Card-Carrying Non-Voters "Passed" the Taft-Hartley

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—No. 390's regular meeting of December 4 was presided over by I. B. E. W. Vice President Louie Ingram from Fort Worth, who told 390 members the I. O. was ready to turn the business of 390 back to the membership. Nominations were taken then and there, and an election was held on December 13, and the newly elected officers were installed at our regular meeting on December 18, which was presided over by Brother J. W. Null, representative from Brother Louie Ingram's office. Brother Allen Babin, incumbent, and an elected member of Port Arthur's city commission, was elected president of No. 390. Brother L. E. South was elected vice president; E. C. Vickers, incumbent, was elected treasurer; E. B. Black was elected business manager and financial secretary. The following Brothers were elected to No. 390's Executive Board: E. E. "Slick" Davis, John W. "Dub" Miller, Lonnie Pickler, F. L. "Jimmie" Vickers, O. J. "Joe" Miler. The following were elected to the Examining Board: A. J. McDonald, Bill Scarborough, J. A. "Pee Wee" Hoffpauir, C. F. Porter, E. F. White, A. J. Stevens, incumbent, was elected recording secretary.

Brothers Joe A. Verret and E. B. Black both expressed disappointment at the small number of votes cast in our election. Out of 642 eligible voters, 284 votes were cast. How can any man honestly claim to be a "union man" and at the same time be so unconcerned over the selection of the men who are going to run his union's business that he didn't even bother to vote? The nonvoters are not good union men; they are merely card-carriers, carrying a card for purely

selfish personal mercenary reasons. These non-voters don't know what the union movement is all about, and we who do can't educate them because they don't even attend union meetings. We'd like to tell them we have a tradition and a heritage to uphold; that the good wages, short hours, and good working conditions we have are not a gift, but were won the hard way by four or five generations of union men who bequeathed them to us when they went on to their eternal reward. All right, let's look at it from the selfish personal angle. Most of these men have children who will some day have to go out and earn a living; do they want to do any less for their children than their fathers did for them? Do they want to have to tell their sons, "Well sons, when I started out to work my father, together with millions of other good union men all over the U. S., had achieved a good wage standard, around \$2 an hour, a 40-hour week and good working conditions, but I and millions of other card men, like myself, failed to take care of our union business and county, city, state and national elections and so we lost everything and now I am ashamed that you have to work for 50 cents an hour, 70 hours or more a week.

The percentage of those voting in our union election is about the average percentage of eligible voters, voting in city, county, state and national elections. We have the card-carrying non-voters to "thank" for the Taft-Hartley Act and vicious state laws in every state in the Union, designed to put the labor unions out of business and reduce the worker to slave conditions. The non-voters don't vote in elections because they have not interested themselves enough to find out who is a good candidate. All they know is what they read in the newspapers, all prepared and edited for them to swallow, by the arch enemies of organized labor; prepared sugar-coated for them by men who think \$2 or \$3 a day is enough for a working man, but that big men like themselves deserve \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year of our tax money for themselves. Such a man we are ashamed to admit is now serving in Texas in the U. S. Senate, Senator W. Lee "Pass the Biscuits Pappy" O'Daniel: O'Daniel used to pay musicians on his hill-billy radio program broadcast daily \$11 to \$18 per week. He went into office penniless, opposed everything Roosevelt did, voted the removal of rent ceilings so his son could double the rent on his apartment houses and evict ex-GI's and their families into the street.

Yes, Brothers, he and others like him were elected by the card men; most of them will admit they voted for him. All over the nation it's the same story. If these card men would just interest themselves enough in building good conditions for their sons to attend union meetings prior to elections, then go to the polls and vote intelligently we should have good living and working conditions to hand down to our sons.

In Port Arthur union policemen and firemen affiliated with AFL, sponsored a city election to improve their conditions by adopting the so-called civil service set-up for their jobs; the election carried by a very gratifying vote of 10 to 1.

Brother A. J. Stevens is still broad-

casting a talk on unionism on "Union Hall of the Air," 7 p. m. each Wednesday night over KOLE.

Brother E. B. Black says it is his sincere hope that he will be able to do as good a job of administering union business as the old administration did. He reports that he is receiving very good cooperation from all our members as well as all former office holders, and that Brother Joe A. Verret has been especially helpful. Black has the office and business running as smooth as can be expected under the circumstances. Brother Black is a good, sincere, capable union man, and we all know he will do a good job as business manager. Of course no man can be successful by himself alone; he deserves and will get the help of all of No. 390's members.

Construction work is a little slow in this area just now but we are always hoping it will get better.

With best wishes to all our friends everywhere for a peaceful and prosperous 1948, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

L. U. 420 Would Have More Labor Education

L. U. 420, WATERBURY, CONN.—Our venerable president, Walt Wright, has been laid up with midwinter illness, but by now should be out hitting on all sixes. We are happy to report Brother Al Sheer is back in the saddle after several weeks of assorted aches and pains. Many of the boys have had more than their share of seasonal colds and why not, with the rugged New England weather we have been experiencing of recent date.

The day after Christmas, while New York City was setting a record for snowfall, we too had more than our usual share for a winter season. Something like 16 or 18 inches that day. This is something that several communities in California never have to worry about as their local chambers of commerce have laws and rules governing these events, to quote one of our favorite radio comedians.

To get back to matters most serious to us all, we sincerely appreciate the timely articles in the December JOURNAL dealing with the T-H Act. The editorial pages alone come in for special commendation.

"University of the People" points the way for a liberal education, and we might add that several of us have been following this theme for some time. We hope for the future a more detailed outline will appear with recommendations of book titles that will grasp the interests of the rank and file. This outline should deal first of all with labor's history of early struggles and items pertaining to our own organization, something of its own history, etc. An individual could flounder around for months on end in public libraries and perhaps grow discouraged and disinterested by not being able to follow something of a pattern for progressive study. We recognize that not all of us are bookworms but, often questions are asked, and for those of us who have acquired the necessary information we can be of aid and guidance.

Thus can we bring about a better spirit of understanding of our numerous problems.

And so, may this New Year bear rich fruit for us all.

ALBERT F. DOUGHTY, P. S.

Brothers of Local No. 477 Prove Their Brotherhood Is Sincere

L. U. 477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

—We would like to say a few words in memory of William T. Williams, better known as Kid Williams.

Kid passed away August 30, 1947, and was laid to rest September 6, 1947. Spike McAdams made the arrangements for Kid's burial.

Word passed around that Kid was a non-beneficial member of the I. B. E. W. and had no insurance of any kind. But he had a host of friends in every state in the Union who loved and respected him. Kid's funeral was befitting a king, with Brothers traveling great distances to attend the last rites of a Brother who had always given more than he received. His acts of charity reflected along with many others who passed before him. There was a hard road of sacrifices with little reward, but that is what brings out the real character of men and those are the type of men who are responsible for the conditions we enjoy today. We who are still here have the responsibility of carrying on the work which they had started. We must not fail.

The charitable Brothers contributed enough money to pay for the funeral and also a tombstone for Kid. He was laid away in Mountain View Cemetery, in San Bernardino, Calif., and may his soul rest in peace forever.

JOHN M. CARNEY, R. S.

New Offices and Officers For Milwaukee Local No. 494

L. U. 494, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It has been some time since this local has been represented by a letter to the JOURNAL. This time, however, we have news that is worthy of some note, so here we go.

The affairs of Local No. 494 are now in the able hands of Rex Fransway as business manager, with Walter Gerke as his assistant. Our executive officers are as follows: Art Schroeder, president; George Albrecht, treasurer; Ed. Kopelke, recording secretary; Emil Broetler, financial secretary; Charles Stenger, Frank Kiley, Jim Barry, Oscar Geske, Bill Daniels, and Bill Luethy, as board members.

Local No. 494 unanimously chose Rex Fransway as business manager on his past record. We feel we will go forward to greater achievements.

Our offices have been remodeled giving ample space for our general office minus frosted windows and doors.

All of these changes came about upon the resignation of E. J. Brown, former business agent and International President.

Local No. 494 is looking forward to the bowling tournament to be held in St. Louis in the spring. You can rest assured that a splendid time will be had at this annual event, where good fellowship prevails. I can personally say that

St. Louis was a genial host at our 1941 National Convention.

A semi-annual get-together for all apprentices, apprenticeship committee members and Local No. 494 officers is scheduled for December 10. These meetings have proven both interesting and fruitful, inasmuch as this gives the apprentices a chance to register their complaints, to get acquainted and offer suggestions.

Local No. 494 at its last meeting unanimously went on record for cancelling the 1948 convention to be held at Memphis, Tenn. The funds set aside for this convention are to be transferred to the pension fund.

H. BOSSHARD, P. S.

Shamokin Urges Action in Time Before Election Day

L. U. 607, SHAMOKIN, PA.—With the passing of another year we begin to look ahead and try to envision what lies ahead in this troubled world beset on all sides by riots and strikes instigated by Communists, starving people; others fleeing from oppression; weary refugees and war-weary and struggling nations hoping for peace which seems a long time in settling over the world.

It is with hope that all labor will watch the outcome of the preference of the people in their selection of representatives in both the national and state elections. But we cannot stand by idly and expect satisfactory results unless we also expend some effort and interest others to go out and vote. We must go together with our neighbors and fellow craftsmen, do our duty as American citizens on Election Day.

Our local union President Orville A. Robbins, Business Manager Andrew M. Klick, and Paul V. O'Donnell, attended a meeting of the Third District locals held in Atlantic City, N. J., and reported on the favorable and satisfactory matters adjusted at that meeting, the addresses by International President Dan W. Tracy and Third District Vice President Joseph W. Liggett, discussions on the Taft-Hartley Act and interpretations by I. B. E. W. legal counsel, Mr. Louis Sherman.

We extend our congratulations to Brother and Mrs. Edward Buggy on the birth of their first child—a boy! Brother Art Ackley is on the road to recovery and our best wishes to him on his game fight back to good health.

Outside installations at the Sunbury Steam Electric Station are moving along and in due time work will begin on the installations inside.

Sincere best wishes to all I. B. E. W. members for a happy, abundant and prosperous New Year.

FRANCIS M. IWANSKI, F. S.

Albuquerque Graduates 19 In Apprenticeship Class

L. U. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.—Recently members of Local No. 611 had the satisfaction of witnessing some of the results of years of time, planning and expense when 19 young electricians were handed their graduation certificates from the Apprenticeship Training School. Ceremonies were conducted in the hall of the I. B. E. W. Building. Short talks

Albuquerque Graduates Apprentices



Back row, left to right: W. L. Hammer, chairman, Apprenticeship Committee; W. A. Chauvin, S. H. Gregory, secretary, Apprenticeship Committee; W. M. Shepherd. Front row: Fred Hohmann, State Supervisor, Apprenticeship Training Service, U. S. Department of Labor, and Elmer Zemke, business manager, Local No. 611.



Back row, left to right: Robert J. Waugh, Jose Ortiz, Herbert C. Long, Don M. Williams, Blas Garcia and Howard Dolde. Middle row: James Coons, Alton Burnett, Edwin S. Knight, John C. Sitts. Front row: Wayne M. Loy, A. M. Beall, A. L. Nothstine.

were made by Prof. John Milne, superintendent of the Albuquerque schools; Alvin Joiner, state labor commissioner; Max Salazar, director, State Employment Service; W. L. Hammer, Albuquerque electrical contractor; Fred Wardwell, chief of rehabilitation and education, Veterans' Administration; W. L. (Louie) Ingram, International Vice President, Seventh District, I. B. E. W.; and Earl McDonald, secretary, State Federation of Labor. The speakers congratulated the recipients of the diplomas, and those who had given their time to make the school a success.

The school is sponsored by a "Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the Electrical Industry." Employer members are: W. L. Hammer, chairman, W. A. Chauvin, J. T. Britt, and W. M. Shepherd. Employee members are: S. H. Gregory, secretary; R. A. Williams, R. J.

Budd, and Elmer Zemke. Teachers are Dr. E. R. Harrington, professor in the Albuquerque Central High School, who is exceptionally well qualified as a teacher; Joe R. Murray, journeyman wireman, teaches a class in Santa Fe; and Dan Pfaff, journeyman wireman, taught a class at Los Alamos atomic bomb project. These two men have proven excellent teachers.

Mr. Fred Hohmann, state supervisor of the Apprenticeship Training Service, U. S. Department of Labor, is a great help to the school in an advisory capacity.

It will be of interest to the old-timers to know that Edwin S. Knight, who received his diploma with the graduating class, is the son of the late Edwin S. Knight, Sr., who was an electrical contractor in Albuquerque for many years.

Members of the graduating class were: Herbert C. Long, Jose A. Gonzales, Gor-

don V. Hughes, Joseph L. Rice, George E. Robertson, Jose Ortiz, Darrel Landers, Robert J. Waugh, Herman A. Brown, James Coon, A. M. Beall, Edwin S. Knight, Wayne M. Loy, Albert Nothstine, John C. Sitts, Howard F. Dolde, Alton Burnett, Blas Garcia, Don M. Williams.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

President Tracy Protests Inadequate Navy Increases

L. U. 664, NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the March, 1946, issue of THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, I had the pleasure of reporting on a call for a conference of employes of navy yards, arsenals and other governmental establishments for the purpose of devising ways and means of increasing wages of said employes. This "call" was issued to such employes affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The conference was successful.

President Frey, of the Metal Trades Division of the American Federation of Labor, again issued a "call" for a conference of all A. F. of L. employes of East Coast navy yards, arsenals and other governmental establishments to protest the inadequacies of a wage raise recently given by the Navy Department.

On the Sunday evening prior to the opening of the conference a meeting was held of electricians, delegates to the conference. International Representative Orrin Burrows was present and took a lively part in the discussions. The local union delegates present at this meeting represented well over 3,000 I. B. E. W. members. The delegates making up this representation consisted of W. B. Loeb and W. Kugler, of Local Union No. 98, Philadelphia; H. R. Williams, Local Union No. 403 (cranemen), Norfolk; Local Union No. 734, Norfolk, was very ably represented by President E. E. Atwood, Recording Secretary J. T. Young, and well backed up by L. R. Baker; the redoubtable Frank E. Condon, that perennially young warhorse, whom it is always good to have on your side, as usual upheld the traditions of Local Union No. 776, of dear old Charleston, S. C. I had the pleasure of being the delegate of Local Union No. 664. The meeting lasted well into the night and many topics were interestingly discussed: increase of membership, Taft-Hartley Law and its possible repercussions on the labor situation, the make-up of local unions in reference to the offices therein in our type of local union, and many other subjects. It was the consensus of opinion that get-togethers of this sort are valuable.

The conference was called to order at 10 a. m., Monday, November 17, in the Board Room in the A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. The East Coast navy yards were well represented by delegates from all trades. The previously mentioned group of electricians was augmented by the addition of delegates from other I. B. E. W. local unions. President John Frey presided.

I previously stated that the conference was for the purpose of protesting the inadequacies of a "wage raise" recently given by the Navy Department. In order to have a clear picture of the so-called "wage raise" and for purposes of further clarity we will consider only

the "wage raise" of electricians, inasmuch as the electricians are of primary concern to us.

Charleston, S. C., received the munificent sum of 4 cents per hour additional; Norfolk a bounteous 6 cents per hour; Boston a plenteousness of 10 cents per hour; Philadelphia and Brooklyn (New York) the unbelievably plutocratic increase of 19 cents per hour. There is, in all probability, a justification of SOME DIFFERENTIAL due perhaps to conditions existing in various geographical areas. But how in the name of ALL THAT IS GOOD AND HOLY AND BY WHAT METHOD IS AN INCREASE OF SIX OR FOUR CENTS PER HOUR FIGURED IN THIS DAY AND AGE AND IN THESE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA?

Brooklyn (664) protested the insufficiency of its 19 cents per hour increase and claimed, and still is claiming, that the increase granted should have been 39 cents per hour based not only on the wage data we submitted but primarily on the wage data obtained by the wage board itself in the person of its agents.

Local Union No. 664 further claimed, and still does, that South Carolina, Norfolk, and Boston, should be somewhere up there close to our expected 39 cents per hour increase. I believe a campaign should be started to acquaint and educate the Navy Department with the extent of electrical knowledge and skill needed to install, connect and test the various and complicated circuits used by the U. S. Navy. Comparable work—where is comparable work performed? The next time wage data is called for, an effort should be made to get together before data is submitted.

There were many "Internationals" (not Internationale) present; but to give you a picture, at the presiding officer's table at the end of the room and facing the assembled delegates, sat President John Frey, flanked on his left, Jimmy Brownlow, secretary, Metal Trades Division, and flanked on his (Frey's) right our own President, D. W. Tracy.

International President Tracy made the principal address and in a ringing vehement speech declared that by the picayunish and penurious "increases" granted to all trades (and reductions to some) the Navy Department had insulted all and sundry of its employes and promised, at least on behalf of the electricians, that he would continue the fight. MORE POWER TO YOU, DAN W. TRACY.

Well, the Tracy address made quite a hit and seemed to impress the delegates of other trades greatly. Of course, we as electricians are superior beings, at least superior intellectual mechanics or tradesmen and have perhaps been brought up to expect only the best and, of course, it is quite natural for us to act with an assumed apparent certain degree of nonchalance. President Tracy was well applauded. There was a committee appointed to meet with the Secretary of the Navy and the session adjourned for lunch.

The committee which was delegated to see the Secretary of the Navy met with Under Secretary Kenny and President Frey protested the wage award as well as the fact that labor was barred

from serving on the wage committees. A request for a 15-cent minimum per hour increase for all Navy Department per diem employes on the East Coast was denied by Mr. Kenny. The employes, however, will be furnished with information showing how the wage schedule was determined and arrived at and at that time the local unions will have an opportunity to reopen the wage survey.

In conclusion it was great renewing the acquaintance of so many electricians and meeting new electrical delegates and renewing the acquaintance of delegates of the other trades.

We are in good hands and with the munificence of the largess bestowed on us by the Navy Department and with an expected increase of 15 per cent to 25 per cent in the cost of living during 1948.

IS THERE GOOD NEWS TONIGHT?

JOHN C. TOOMEY, P. S.

Lansing Local No. 665 Reports 1947 Was Success with Them

L. U. 665, LANSING, MICH.—Old No. 665 got by this last year in fairly good shape. We got a raise that put us on equal footing with the rest of the state. It is the first time that this has happened. We got a change in our working rules that has helped us a lot. Our working rules have not had any serious change in about 15 years, so a change was needed to bring them up to date.

In regard to our apprentice program, it is going along with a bang. It was recessed for the holidays. The instructor, Brother John Kowatch, took the time to become sick and in the hospital. He is on the upgrade now.

Brother Fred Coryell reports that he is receiving a lot of good information from the meetings of the business agents in Chicago.

There is a lot of good, steady work in the area. Forty hours is the rule.

This is a little late, but better late than never, so a prosperous New Year.

SPENCER C. (REBEL) MEAD, P. S.

Gary-Hammond Has Annual Christmas Entertainment

L. U. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.—Local Union No. 697 held its annual Christmas party for the children of our members in the assembly hall of the Columbia School, in Hammond, Ind., on the evening of December 21.

As usual, Santa came with a fine load of toys for all of the big and little tots.

Nearly all of our members were present on this auspicious occasion and to hear the cheerful laughter of the little folks was a fine tonic to all of us blase oldsters.

Our hard-working entertainment committee certainly deserves a lot of praise for the good program that they put on.

We have a fine coming generation of bright young sons and daughters in our local membership and are mighty proud of them as we know that in just a few short years they will be fine looking, healthy and intelligent young American citizens and that some day they will carry on when a lot of us have gone over "the Great Divide."

Nearly all of our entertainment of the

evening was garnered from the ranks of our children under the able leadership of our regular master of ceremonies, Brother James MacAusland.

Our No. 1 Twenty-five Year Club of the I. B. E. W. held a combined banquet and election of officers on December 5 at the Turkey Creek Country Club.

These officers were elected to hold office for one year: Chairman, William B. Wilson; recording secretary (re-elected), William Knott; financial secretary (re-elected), H. Van Sickle; vice chairman, Guy Brewer; entertainment committee, F. D. Keilman, W. Lohman, I. Seliger, W. Ahlsleben, R. Abbott, W. Gahrte, P. Buehrle, H. B. Feltwell.

Under the leadership of our new officers we look forward to another year of pleasure and good fellowship.

We have amended our club's bylaws to the effect that hereafter our wives and ladies shall attend all of our meetings and take an active part in them. We expect our meetings to be well attended from now on as a result of this action.

We had a fine "community sing" at our banquet and were especially entertained by the fine tenor voice of Brother Paul Buehrle, who sang Irish ballads.

Paul, why have you kept that voice of yours hidden all of these years?

Hello, Ross Stiles, down there in the Missouri Ozarks; we missed you at our banquet. And hello, "Scotty," Russell and the Mrs., out there in California.

H. B. FELTWEILL, P. S.

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Houston Gets New Home and Holds Election of Officers

L. U. 716, HOUSTON, TEX.—Local Union No. 716 has two things that every member should be proud of. First of all, let me tell you of our new home (which is all ours—bought and paid for), now located at 2501 Crawford Street. We have a nice two-story brick building facing Crawford Street which we rent as office space. This means a substantial income each month regardless of "come what may." In back of this we have a huge (and beautiful I might add) combination office, downstairs, and meeting hall upstairs. The interior of the building is finished with textone walls, acoustical tile ceiling, asrock tile floors, and a 4-foot wainscoting of nippie plywood. The lighting of the meeting hall is the new cold cathode tube, which illuminates the hall as if it were day. The offices are lighted by fluorescent fixtures which blend in with the rest of the color scheme. The building is completely air-conditioned. We also own the lot directly behind the two buildings, which faces on Jackson Street. So you see, Brothers, that No. 716 is also growing with the leading industrial city of the South.

We are also proud of our new officers who are doing a grand job of running our organization; they are as follows: L. E. Evans, business manager and financial secretary; F. L. Muhl, business manager; J. O. Colwell, business manager; A. G. Ellis, president; W. H. Foster, vice president; N. H. Conder, treasurer; P. E. McKenna, recording secretary; executive board members, A. G. Ellis (chairman), J. O. Colwell, H. N. Wood, L. E. Schooley, W. A. Macpherson; examining

board, G. M. Burkhart (chairman), R. H. Foster, H. D. Foreman, B. L. Shaw, J. W. Murphy.

One of our Brothers brought in a clipping that first appeared in an English paper dated May 6, 1912, entitled "Definition of a Scab": "A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country. Though both may be useful in troublesome times, they are both detested when peace returns. When help is needed the scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grasp the benefit he never labored to secure. He cares only for himself; he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a monetary appropriation, he would betray friends, family and country. In short, he is a traitor on a small scale who first sells his journeyman and is afterward sold by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all."

This definition covers a "scab" as completely as any ever written. My only regret is that this article did not give the author's name. This definition may also apply to others who have sold labor so short for so little.

Guess I had better close for now, hoping that all of the Brothers and their families have a very happy and prosperous New Year.

CHARLES STONE, P. S.

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Windsor Local Bestows 15- And 20-Year Pins on Vets

L. U. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.—Well Brothers, we had our big party and everything turned out a success.

The Executive Board of Local Union No. 58, Detroit, attended and Brother Dittburner officiated at the presentation of the 15- and 20-year membership pins.

Members receiving 20-year pins were: A. Campeau, J. Fraser, R. A. Lawes, F. Collins, A. Hild, C. McQueen, J. E. Wightman, W. Colson, G. Hope, A. Robinson, M. Dupius, J. Keith, and A. Yapp.

Members receiving 15-year pins were: E. Davis, J. Edwards, A. Morrison, J. Lees, and K. Lawrie.

To these members we again extend our congrats and good health.

Windsor is still in "good condition" as far as work goes. So far, the embargo has not hit us.

This old year of '47 is just about finished and everybody around our hall is ready to usher in the new with bigger and better deals for the working boys. The members of No. 773 join me in wishing one and all a very merry Christmas and a very prosperous New Year.

Cheerio for now.

"CHUCK" STEVENSON, P. S.

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Thirteenth TVA Wage Conference Is Reported Successful

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—Our 13th TVA Wage Conference, held in Knoxville, Tenn., the first week of December, is over. Labor and management sat across the table, agreeing on what are prevailing wages. We had some good wage data. I will say for the Electrical Workers that we got some pretty nice increases. We are not exactly satisfied but who is satisfied with wages nowadays. If the cost of living keeps climbing we will be back in Knoxville next Novem-

ber and December, battling for some more increases. Enough for that.

We had our State Electrical Workers Convention here in Jackson Sunday, December 7. We had delegates from all over the state attending. Some good talks were given, one of which was given by Jimmy May, an old member of this local. Jimmy is now on the International staff, Fifth District.

Local No. B-835 had its annual barbecue last month with about 140 members attending. We wish all of our out-of-town members could have been here because fun was had by all.

On December 1, the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and its delegates from different crafts had a testimonial dinner in honor of Gordon M. Freeman. He has been secretary of the Trades and Labor Council for a number of years and has been transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio. We invited management and heard good talks from both management and labor. Our business agent and your press secretary were present.

I wish to thank T. H. Payne, International representative, and C. W. Harkins, of the International staff, for their good work during our 13th TVA Wage Conference. Also I wish to thank G. W. Dowd, chairman of the wage data and his committee. My hat is off to these boys because they really did a fine job.

As for the home front, all of our boys are working. I want to wish to all of our members in and out of town a prosperous New Year.

P. S.—How are you doing up there, Paul Hicks, at No. 934? Have you caught up with your sleep yet?

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

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Lancaster Local Reports New Jurisdiction Decision Given

L. U. 981, LANCASTER, OHIO—With the holiday season upon us Local No. 981 has much to be thankful for. Under date of December 17, 1947, Business Manager Harry L. Orr received from Vice President Gordon M. Freeman the following jurisdiction:

"All operating personnel employed in the Southern Division of the Ohio Power Company (Newark, Mount Vernon, Zanesville, Crooksville, Logan, and Lancaster).

"Jurisdiction, of all employees performing work for contractors coming under the OUTSIDE JURISDICTION where such contractors are performing work in the Southern Division of the Ohio Power Company or other operating utility companies, rural cooperatives, and municipalities in Licking County, Guernsey County, Morgan County, Muskingum County, Perry County, Fairfield County, and the following townships in Knox County, Butler, Clay, Clinton, Harrison, Hilliar, Jackson, Milford, Miller, Morgan, Pleasant."

Local Union No. 981 wishes to express its sincere thanks to Gordon M. Freeman, vice president of the Fourth District, for the above jurisdiction.

Now may I take this opportunity to extend holiday greetings to the International officers and each member of all local unions of the International Brotherhood Electrical Workers.

HOMER PETTY, P. S.

Etna Local Celebrates First 10 Years with Dinner-Dance

L. U. 1121, ETNA, PA.—This is my first attempt at contributing any writings to the JOURNAL, even though I enjoy reading it every month.

I take great pleasure in reporting that Local No. 1121, of Etna, Pa., has just completed its tenth year as a member of the I. B. E. W. I can truthfully say for myself and for the officers and members of the local that it has been a very beneficial and pleasant 10 years.

Through the efforts of the I. B. E. W. staff and its representatives, we have gained many benefits in our agreements with the company that we have never had before. The local has 170 members, and for a small local we can boast of having one of the best if not the best working agreement in the district. We were the first to be granted a three-week vacation and severance pay, among other things. The local owes many thanks to Brother A. R. Johnson, who has been our representative since our inception back in 1937, except for the period that he was in the service of our country; and Brother George Poulson did a fine job in taking his place during that period.

We also have the honor of being represented by one of our own members who has been president of the local for the past 10 years and is now an International Representative on Vice President Liggett's staff.

On December 13, past, the local held a dinner-dance in honor of the 10 years with the I. B. E. W., at the Keystone Hotel in Pittsburgh. The International Office was represented by Brothers Benz and Daly, also Brother Johnson and his wife. Mr. L. R. Quinn, who is vice president of the Enamel Metals Company, attended with his wife; also Mr. R. McIlroy, assistant to the vice president.

The program for the evening included dinner, floor show, introduction of our guests who in turn made short speeches, dancing, and refreshments. There were several door prizes given out and Brother Daly was chosen to pick out the winning tickets for these.

We had approximately 150 people attending the affair, which was quite a turnout considering our 170 membership. The dinner was a great success and members all expressed their appreciation and are looking forward for another happy 10 years in the I. B. E. W.

The officers and members and I would appreciate it very much if you can find room in the next edition of the JOURNAL to print this report or any part of it.

HENRY KUZA, P. S.

U. S. Submarine "Pike" Pays Visit to Baltimore Piers

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Howdy, Brothers. How do you feel after celebrating the New Year? Better than I do, I hope. Your scribe took a fall on the ice during the past week on the job. My back is still sore and I am under the doctor's care—and right in the midst of moving to my new apartment.

By the way, for the benefit of the Brothers who may be interested, your scribe's new address is 3719 Park Heights Avenue, Zone 15, until further notice.

At the regular meeting in December all the officers and members were present. Of course, you know why! Nineteen hundred forty-eight dues had to be paid, so don't forget, fellows. Pay your dues up to date, and be on the safe side. Every one of the committee men turned in a full report of their activities. Well done!

And now our Flashy Flashes: Have you boys seen that long, sleek-looking object in the water near the dry dock? Of all things to come into the yard, this one takes the works, and believe me, it wouldn't be bad if they send 30 or 40 more of them into the yard. Yes sir, the good old U. S. Submarine Pike is the real object. Welcome to our midst, sailors. Aside from that no news of great interest can be reported now. So I'll flash off.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

Hanson, Mass., Has Class; Orders Fizz for New Biz

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—With the upswing of business and all the regulars back at work, it is pleasant also to see some new ones on the 7 a. m. to 3.45 p. m. shift, and on the second shift as well, and to know that the rush of orders has made it necessary to have a third shift. We heard a news commentator recently prophesy via radio that 1948 is to be the greatest production year in the history of our country.

We who have known the heartache and partings in the past years can be glad that the production is not war goods. With a confidence in the continuance of a peaceful world let us carry the spirit of good will through our every day contacts. We each have within us the germ of good and the germ of evil, and as we develop one of these germs we build our home, our place of work, and our nation.

Now that we are finally settled in the Hanson A. A. Clubhouse for our future I. B. E. W. meetings, with an adequate heater to assure us comfort in the cold weather, we will not need to rely on the usual bursts of enthusiasm to keep our blood circulating.

We are glad that we were represented at the convention at Hartford, Conn., in November.

We are sure that the sprayers appreciate the new lights in the old spray booths. There have been a great many improvements in equipment since Wheeler's first came to Hanson. We recall when the boys used to "dip" the reflectors, and at the end of the day the workmen were so spattered with enamel that it must have made quite a difference in the cost of production. Also there was a huge glass smelter which made batches of enamel, each one of a different grade, so that it was not possible to have the shades uniform. Today with first-class material and workmen we may well be proud of our finished work.

The posting of jobs is a good idea, this gives us a chance to try at a job more in keeping with our ability and perhaps more filling to our purse, which is the reason why we are working.

We are glad to see Mr. Ames back at work again and Izzy, too, has recovered from his accident.

Minnie has turned over the training of her baby to Frances, who is a much more efficient mother.

Ethel still holds the sneezing championship.

Louis has stopped saying naughty words, and this makes him just about tops. Good boy, Louis!

The Christmas banquet was a howling success, with turkey and lobster and cor-sages for the ladies. Those who did not attend did their five dollars worth of howling alone.

Before this letter goes to press the New Year will be well on its way, but it is not too late to wish everybody happiness and prosperity, and to make a resolution to buckle down to work and keep the firm out of the red.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

• • •

Alaskan Hits the Top in Pole Climbing, Tall Tales

L. U. 1547, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA—Brother R. B. Groseclose, the owner of the City Electric Service of Fairbanks, Alaska, chartered from the Northern Consolidated Air Lines a DC-3 freight plane to haul men, material and equipment from Fairbanks to Homer, Alaska, a distance of 475 miles. Part of the material load were two 22-foot stub poles with 18-inch bases.

While at an altitude of 9,000 feet Brother Groseclose climbed on these two poles and claimed the altitude record for linemen on wooden poles.

This job is being constructed at Homer, Alaska, by the members of Local Union No. 1547. The job is known as radio rhombic antennas for radio beams for the CAA. This jurisdiction has completed several of this kind of job, comprising 16 100-foot poles and there are many more to start construction on.

Should any of the members of the I. B. E. W. be able to claim a record of more than 9,000 feet in the air on wooden poles, let's hear from them.

W. S. HUGILL, R. S.

• • •

Young Calumet Shops Local No. 1562 Reports Rapid Growth

L. U. 1562, CHICAGO, ILL.—At the last regular meeting of our local I was accorded the honor of being the first press secretary appointed by this local union.

This local union is composed of Electrical Workers employed by the Pullman Company at Calumet Repair Shop, Chicago, Ill. The first meeting was held on March 18, 1947, when the local was installed by International Representative R. E. Cline, assisted by Brother R. W. Blake, member of the second division, National Railroad Adjustment Board. The membership has grown rapidly and at the present time there are only two nonmembers in the shop.

Our genial General Chairman E. J. McDermott, of Pullman System Federation No. 24, I. B. E. W., is busy negotiating a new working agreement with the able assistance of International Representative Hartzheim, and we look forward to the day when we have an agreement on the Pullman property comparable to the best railroad agreement in the U. S. A.

As this is my first excursion into the journalist field I will sign off for this time and be back in print next month.

PATRICK E. HOULEHAN, P. S.

Members of Local Union No. 143 on Job at Edison Plant



Pictured is the crew of workmen furnished by Local Union No. 143 of Harrisburg, Pa., for construction of the Middletown Plant of the Metropolitan Edison Company at Middletown, Pa. Brother Robert Emmanuel of Local No. 143 was superintendent on the job. Keystone Engineering Corporation was the contractor.

Economic Report

(Continued from page 20)

chasing power will be essential if the long-range objectives are to be realized, the President believes.

"For balanced expansion, our economy requires a larger flow of income to consumers. . . . More consumer income must be accompanied by better income distribution. In 1946, the lowest-income fifth of our families had an average annual income before taxes of only \$835. The second fifth had an average annual of income of \$2,000. The top fifth had an average annual income of almost \$9,000."

The Economic Report of the President included in addition to the text of the report extensive tables documenting the President's observations and recommendations.

From the Economic Report of the President

"Profits were substantially above the 1946 level, and remained high through the year as increased costs were covered, and in many cases exceeded, by higher prices. Corporate profits before taxes rose to 28 billion dollars, contrasted with 21 billion in 1946, and profits after taxes rose to 17 billion dollars, compared with 12.5 billion in 1946."

"The purposes of the Employment Act are beginning to meet their first real test. Unless we as a nation show an ability to impose restraints upon ourselves and to utilize the machinery of our representative government to devise well-considered regulatory measures, we stand in great

danger that runaway prices, over-extended credit, and unbalanced developments will lead to an economic recession. We cannot be sure that such a recession would not be severe and recovery slow and painful."

"The Nation's long-range economic programs should be geared to three major purposes: conserving and developing our national resources and capital equipment, enabling our human resources to become fully productive and thus provide richer and more satisfying lives, and improving our economic institutions and practices so as to utilize free enterprise and representative government effectively toward maximum production and sustained general prosperity."

"For balanced expansion, our economy requires a larger flow of income to consumers. Comparing 1939 with today in dollars of constant purchasing power, annual expenditures for producers' durable equipment have increased by 170 per cent, while consumers' expenditures have increased only 48 per cent. When the export surplus and business retooling and the use of savings and credit level off or are reduced, we shall need more consumer income to sustain maximum production."

"The abolition of OPA raised the question how the economy would adjust itself to freedom from price controls. The answer was soon read in the sharp rise of wholesale prices between June and December, 1946. This was at an annual rate of almost 50 per cent, one of the steepest rises ever recorded. Consumers' prices rose at an annual rate of 30 per cent during the same period."

Truman Wants USES Back In Labor Dept.

President Truman has asked Congress to approve a reorganization plan placing the United States Employment Service and the Bureau of Employment Security in the Labor Department on a permanent basis.

"This plan will place the administration of the employment service and unemployment compensation functions of the Federal Government in the most appropriate location within the executive establishment and will provide for their proper coordination," Mr. Truman told Congress.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS FORM

Fill out and mail in envelope or paste on post card if your address is incorrect. Mail to: Editor, THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

WRITE PLAINLY—GIVE THE NUMBER OF YOUR LOCAL UNION

Name

Former Address
(Street & No.)

City

Zone State

NEW Address
(Street & No.)

City

Zone State

LOCAL UNION No.

December Death Claims

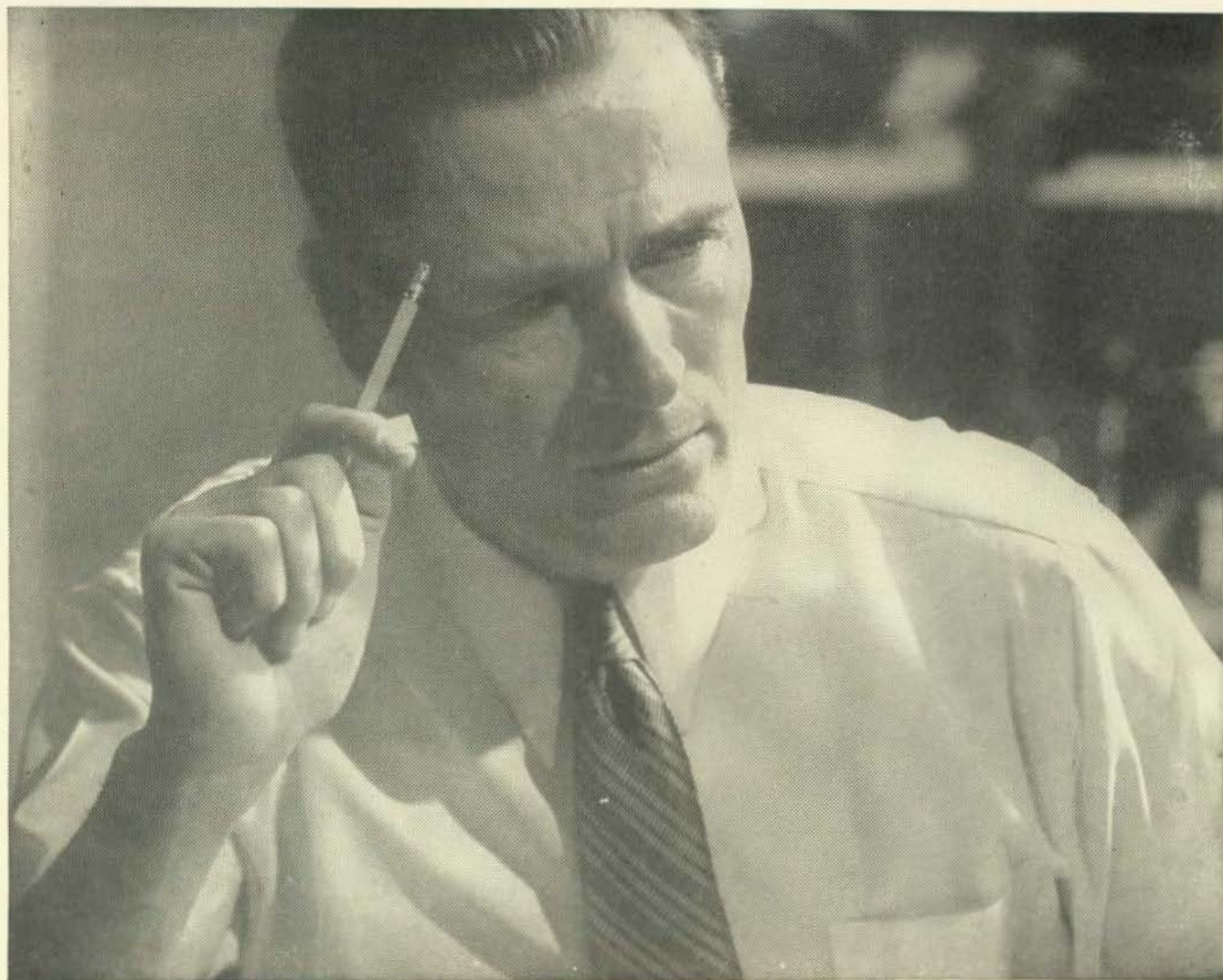
L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (134)	Russell R. Shepherd	\$1,000.00
574	Guy Coffman	1,000.00
595	Roy T. McElhaney	1,000.00
I. O. (43)	Edward Grigg	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	J. L. McCullah	1,000.00
558	John D. Sharp	1,000.00
18	Raymond I. Albright	1,000.00
3	Otto Continelli	1,000.00
3	Julius Haarhaus	1,000.00
80	Louis R. Herring	1,000.00
862	Leslie Grammon	1,000.00
1393	Wallace Simmons	1,000.00
103	Benjamin E. Macleod	1,000.00
134	G. R. Sims	1,000.00
77	Walter W. Severn	1,000.00
125	Lloyd E. Couch	1,000.00
3	Robert Weintraub	300.00
56	Joseph M. Winter	1,000.00
70	Jack L. Early	1,000.00
245	Earl J. Gibson	1,000.00
3	Hans Kussmaul	1,000.00
I. O. (277)	Frank J. Hoe	1,000.00
581	Lawrence A. Jones	1,000.00
3	Albert J. Ihle	300.00
494	Walter A. Joslin	1,000.00
I. O. (18)	James Clone	1,000.00
I. O. (1058)	Walter S. James	1,000.00
761	George R. Stroheker	1,000.00
I. O. (28)	Harry H. Clary	1,000.00
38	Herman Widowsky	1,000.00
I. O. (68)	James E. Byrne	1,000.00
23	John F. Burke	1,000.00
I. O. (25)	Addison H. Cocks	1,000.00
332	Samuel O. Lane	1,000.00
130	John D. Lorentz	1,000.00
I. O. (817)	Thomas Leach	1,000.00
318	Raymond W. Ogile	1,000.00
447	D. D. Dicus	475.00
95	Charles D. Williamson	1,000.00
480	Brady T. Lewis	1,000.00
297	Fritz Iverson	300.00
48	Ray W. Quinby	1,000.00
I. O. (98)	Anton Leopold	1,000.00
175	Harrison E. Hopson	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	Harry H. Wilcke	1,000.00
I. O. (38)	Matthew Kaska	1,000.00
I. O. (609)	Albert W. Layher	1,000.00
I. O. (755)	David W. Cox	1,000.00
I. O. (66)	Clifford C. King	1,000.00
3	Paul F. Lomasney	1,000.00
444	W. E. Douglas	1,000.00
752	John H. Snow	1,000.00
46	Rudolph Christensen	1,000.00
I. O. (202)	Pat Murphy	1,000.00
624	R. R. King	1,000.00
99	H. Taylor	1,000.00
18	J. L. Dickens	1,000.00
589	John Hawthorne	1,000.00
35	W. M. Evens	1,000.00
3	W. Wojciechowski	1,000.00
441	C. V. Reese	475.00
57	G. V. Simpson	1,000.00
864	E. L. Laizure	1,000.00
159	William M. Hogan	1,000.00
194	J. V. Durst	1,000.00
134	L. F. Corrigan	1,000.00
494	F. Karbush	1,000.00
56	Leonard F. Zielsdorf	1,000.00
734	Willard M. Halthcock	1,000.00
I. O. (20)	William Goodyear	1,000.00
342	Clarence T. Ward	300.00
I. O. (465)	J. P. Walker	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	Frank S. Clemmons	1,000.00
3	Frank D. Slipp	1,000.00
3	James Mulligan	1,000.00
295	Clyde S. Collatt	1,000.00
I. O. (649)	Charles Glass	1,000.00
352	Otis Richards	1,000.00
644	Troy P. Houston	1,000.00
I. O. (765)	Andy F. Fowler	1,000.00
932	Claude A. Gilmore	825.00
196	David R. Bowman	1,000.00
136	Robert F. Atkins	1,000.00
164	Alex R. Hutchinson	1,000.00
I. O. (1223)	Sidney H. Mead	1,000.00
3	Jacob Kerner	1,000.00
98	William R. Brashear	1,000.00
130	James McCrae	1,000.00
465	Albert C. Stillman	300.00
125	J. R. Zurcher	825.00
I. O. (134)	Ernest E. Edstrom	1,000.00
483	John C. Donahue	1,000.00
582	Stephen A. Burdick	825.00
3	Frank Powell	1,000.00
812	Melvin T. Kaukeinen	1,000.00
125	Thomas E. J. Varnell	1,000.00
164	George F. Gross	1,000.00
38	William Schulz	1,000.00
437	Phillip F. Charrette	1,000.00
26	Nathan G. McKnew	1,000.00
160	Edward J. Miller	1,000.00
18	Samuel Metten	300.00
640	Jesse F. Bernard	1,000.00
1316	Homer Puckett	825.00
18	Vernon W. Love	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	Joseph Devaney	1,000.00
I. O. (32)	W. D. Slattery	1,000.00
I. O. (528)	K. Andrews	1,000.00
3	N. Cramb	1,000.00
494	H. Willis	1,000.00
1024	P. J. Sheridan	1,000.00
I. O. (213)	E. O. Shephard	1,000.00
213	Harold J. Astbury	1,000.00
I. O. (561)	James Faulkes	1,000.00
48	Fred A. Snapp	150.00
48	Ivan F. Talbot	150.00
716	Norman B. Campbell	150.00
48	Bert E. Davis	150.00

\$108,650.00



Henry Keys, L. U. No. 6	Initiated June 21, 1947
James L. Dickens, L. U. No. 16	Initiated July 24, 1942
Harold Parsell, L. U. No. 17	Initiated March 25, 1946
A. C. Furlong, L. U. No. 18	Initiated June 30, 1943
Stephen Schaffer, L. U. No. 18	Initiated August 4, 1942
Garnet M. Coffelt, L. U. No. 18	Initiated February 12, 1947
Raymond I. Albright, L. U. No. 18	Initiated October 14, 1937
Leon J. Huffmire, L. U. No. 18	Initiated April 1, 1946
V. W. Love, L. U. No. 18	Initiated February 5, 1924
Russell E. Schneeberger, L. U. No. 18	Initiated April 14, 1947
Joseph R. Nixon, L. U. No. 18	Initiated November 1, 1944
John F. Burke, Sr., L. U. No. 22	Initiated August 18, 1926
Howard E. Howland, L. U. No. 22	Initiated April 28, 1916
Theodore W. Hendricks, L. U. No. 28	Initiated May 21, 1912
Harry H. Clary, L. U. No. 28	Initiated September 13, 1917
Frank Maruska, L. U. No. 31	Initiated September 26, 1933
Ollie J. Cohen, L. U. No. 39	Initiated November 15, 1917
Walter S. Cunnann, L. U. No. 39	Initiated August 21, 1942
Rudolph Christensen, L. U. No. 46	Initiated October 26, 1920
Paul Gaunt, L. U. No. 46	Initiated February 12, 1941
C. D. Lackey, L. U. No. 66	Initiated August 20, 1942
William J. Prince, Jr., L. U. No. 66	Initiated July 5, 1945
Christopher C. Parker, L. U. No. 66	Initiated July 17, 1947
J. W. Earl Johnson, L. U. No. 68	Reinitiated May 26, 1941
James E. Byrne, L. U. No. 68	Initiated January 12, 1919
Peter Godson, L. U. No. 79	Initiated October 16, 1942
Louis Robert Herring, L. U. No. 80	Initiated July 7, 1942
H. C. Thomas, L. U. No. 124	Initiated October 2, 1941
Fred E. Maule, L. U. No. 124	Initiated January 30, 1920

Edward Miller, L. U. No. 160	Initiated February 17, 1937
Samuel O. Lane, L. U. No. 332	Initiated August 25, 1942 in L. U. 48
Andrew C. Platt, L. U. No. 340	Initiated February 4, 1924
Clarence V. Ward, L. U. No. 342	Initiated October 7, 1946
Paul Engstler, L. U. No. 357	Initiated February 20, 1947
J. M. Yeary, L. U. No. 390	Initiated September 6, 1945
Philip F. Charrette, L. U. No. 437	Initiated July 22, 1915
Albert Stillman, L. U. No. 465	Initiated March 15, 1946
J. F. Walker, L. U. No. 465	Initiated October 14, 1915
A. M. Walter, L. U. No. 465	Initiated April 30, 1945
Gustave H. Schoop, L. U. No. 697	Reinitiated July 15, 1937
John W. Waggoner, L. U. No. 697	Initiated July 12, 1911
Everett Foy, L. U. No. 713	Initiated September 25, 1947
N. B. Campbell, L. U. No. 716	Initiated April 21, 1943
John M. Tipps, L. U. No. 721	Initiated November 5, 1943 in L. U. No. 316
G. M. Magness, L. U. No. 733	Initiated March 17, 1943
George Washington Ross, L. U. No. 752	Initiated April 5, 1944
Emmet L. Murray, L. U. No. 840	Initiated October 11, 1937
Claude A. Gilmore, L. U. No. 932	Initiated May 3, 1943
Gus Marble, L. U. No. 948	Initiated April 9, 1928
Homer Lawrence Mathews, L. U. No. 995	Initiated March 25, 1941
Frank Gayda, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated February 1, 1943
George Heintz, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated September 17, 1937
John Kwak, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated January 1, 1947
Harry Guiles, L. U. No. 1111	Initiated October 18, 1938
Clarence D. Shaffer, L. U. No. 1152	Reinitiated December 11, 1946
John LeRoy Boyd, L. U. No. 1245	Initiated December 1, 1945
Lauria Frank, L. U. No. 1245	Initiated November 1, 1943
Lawrence Salaber, L. U. No. 1245	Initiated September 1, 1946
Leon A. Bennett, L. U. No. 1309	Initiated March 13, 1942



When does a man start slipping?

The moment comes to every man.

The moment when he realizes that he isn't the man he used to be . . .

That the days of his peak earning power are over . . .

That some day not so very far away some younger man will step into his shoes.

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It varies with many things.

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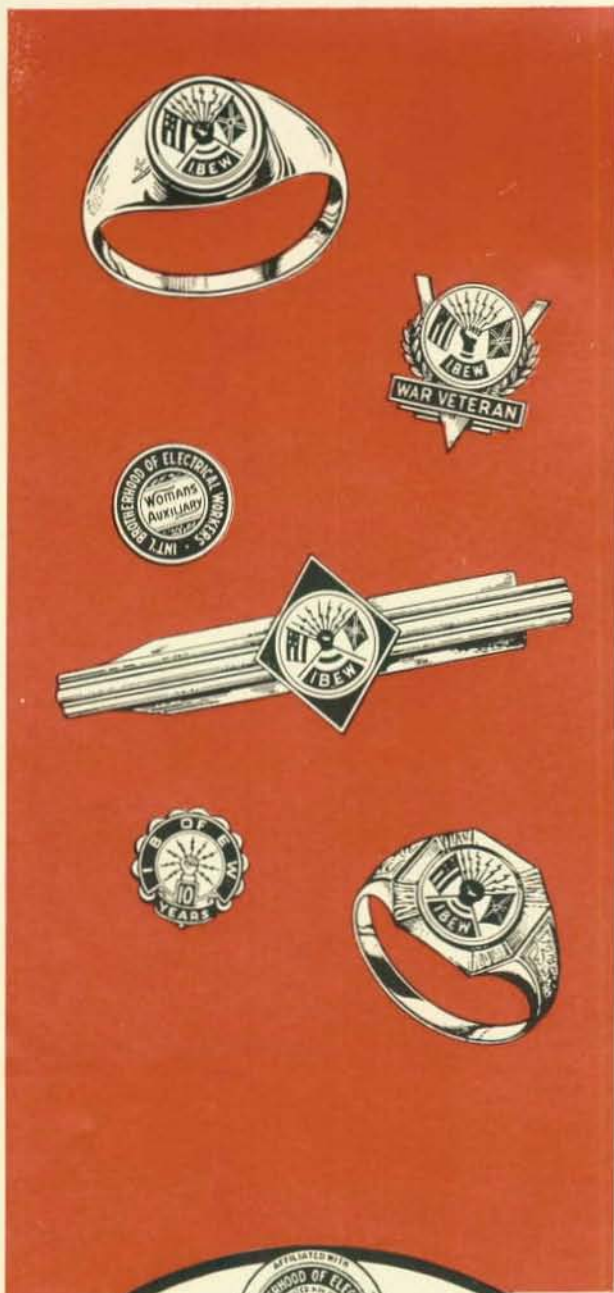
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